

The Crittenden Press.

Marion, Ky., Thursday, Aug. 2, 1906

CASSATT RAILROAD MONAD

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON CASSATT

MRS. A. J. C. IN CENTRE, MISS A. ROOSEVELT (MRS. LONG) ON HER RIGHT, AND MR. CASSATT OVER THE SHOULDER OF HIS WIFE

in connection with the Trans-Siberian Railway, and on the Great Lakes as well.

GETTING CONTROL OF A RAILROAD.

The highly dramatic manner in which Mr. Cassatt secured control of the Philadelphia, Washington & Baltimore railroad—sometime since renamed the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington—is further illustrative of the characteristic of boldness that has marked his railroad career almost from its beginning.

In 1872 the P. W. & B. was owned by a group of New England capitalists and was operated by them in the interests of the Pennsylvania. Robert Garrett, then the big man of the Baltimore & Ohio, coveted the road as a means of reaching New York, and quietly set agents to work to purchase a controlling interest in the property. So great was his jubilation when he became convinced that this had been done that he boastfully announced one morning to Mr. George B. Roberts, of the Pennsylvania, what he had accomplished, adding: "We are not disposed, however, to disturb your relations with the property, and you need not give yourself any uneasiness on that score."

The upshot of the matter was that Mr. Scott became speedily convinced of the feasibility of the scheme, and with money from his private bank account and that of the plan's promoter, the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad was built.

The other man—he who thought out the way to put fruit, picked the afternoon in Virginia, on the breakfast tables of New Yorkers—was A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Like other railroad men, Mr. Cassatt realized that the ideal route for quick delivery over the waters of the Chesapeake Bay from Norfolk, and thence up the peninsula by rail to the cities to the north. But, unlike his brethren, he did not balk at the thought that such a long service had never been undertaken. And, when he set himself at complete leisure, he set about designing that would perform this difficult service, and when he felt that he had secured the right sort of design, and his interview with Mr. Scott, he said to say that these boats have been carrying the "Berry Express" across the Bay ever since, with remarkable promptness, and that the same system is in operation on Lake Baikal.

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MR. CASSATT'S COUNTRY SEAT, MAIN LINE."

much interest has been taken by the public in the so-called community of interests scheme entered into by the Pennsylvania and the New York Central for the regulation of traffic. This is another bold bit of original railroading by Mr. Cassatt.

When he became President of the Pennsylvania in 1899, following the death of Frank Thomson, the eastern railroads were cutting one another's and their own throats in a wild war for freight traffic. This was especially true as regards the coal business. A traffic association, formed by the railroads to put a stop to the warfare, having been declared illegal by the courts and subsequently dissolved, all the railroads in question were at a loss for a way in which to end the suicidal struggle.

mainly for Mr. Cassatt to find a dominating interest roads, was his plan. He then agreed with the New York people for them to dominate the properties; the Pennsylvania the same by its rival soft coal the two would work together good of both and all. Thus, the B. & O., the Chesapeake & the Norfolk & Western came

from the office of Alexander Cassatt. Later the Pennsylvania's holdings in other roads has increased enormously, reaching the grand total of more than \$331,000,000 par value. The cost of all this was about \$94,000,000 less.

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By direction of Mr. Cassatt the Pennsylvania has undertaken to get into New York City and out of it through tun-

nels under two rivers and the city itself. More, it is going into New England by an all-rail route. He instituted the plan, now widely spread among our railroads, of retiring and pensioning all employees when the age of seventy is reached. He secured control of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and the railroad thus became the maker of its own steel rails. He has pushed almost to completion the four-tracking of the Pennsylvania all the way from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, despite the fact that west of Harrisburg this has required entire mountains to be removed. He has poured out other millions of money for rolling stock; when he gave the word work was begun on the new Union station now nearing completion in Washington; his whole course as President of the Pennsylvania has been diametrically opposite to the traditional one for a Pennsylvania president. From being the most conservative of American roads, under him the Pennsylvania has become what may be termed radical, for want of a better word. And yet, for all this overturning of old, settled policies, public confidence in the road remains unshaken and every loan that its asks for in order to carry on its vast improvements is snatched up with avidity here and abroad. A loan of fifty million dollars was recently placed in France.

HARD WORK WON HIS SUCCESS.

Mr. Cassatt began his career with the Pennsylvania as rodman. That was in the opening year of the Civil War. After two years of tramping over a goodly portion of Central Pennsylvania he was assigned to the engineering corps, and as an assistant engineer helped to build the Connecting Railway, linking the Pennsylvania to the Philadelphia & Trenton. Here he attracted the attention of his superiors, and in 1864, when the Pennsylvania got control of the Philadelphia & Erie, was transferred to Renovo as resident engineer of the middle division. Next, he was superintendent, for a short time, of a subsidiary road, the Warren & Franklin. In April of 1866 he was transferred to Williamsport, with the title of Superintendent of Motive Power and Machinery of the Phila-

phia & Erie Railroad, later he was given a

the Pennsylvania, with Altoona. Less than two

after this he was made

tendent of the road, at

than a year later, follows

the United Railroads of

became General Manager

Pennsylvania lines east

was the first to hold

such he was stationed

the home of the Penn

first time.

One of the things

Manager was to aid in

the through passen-

between different cities,

roads have to be used

road he introduced the

of the devices that

possible. He also equi-

block signal system and

the road's thousands

discipline and politeness

are justly famed.

In July of 1874, on the

dem. J. Edgar Thomson

his reward in promotion

president. Six years later

Thomas A. Scott, the

roader, under whom

trained, retired from the

First Vice-president

successors succeeded him, Mr.

into Mr. Roberts' old

remained until Septem-

ber he resigned. He set

of resignation:

"My only object in life

to have more time at

any one occupying so

sition in railroad mana-

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MODEL FARMER AND

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he again took up activi-

BACHELOR GIRLS
FARMING IT.

An Experiment on One of the Berkshire Hilltops.

They are Trying if They Can Live From the Proceeds of Two Acres—Most of the Work They Will Do Themselves—The Eyes of Men Farmers to Be Opened.

WO bachelor girls of New York and their mother have started an experiment this summer to see if they can actually live from the proceeds of two acres of land. The land is situated on one of the Berkshire hilltops, near the village of Terryville, not far from Waterbury, Conn. Last summer was the first they spent there, and they sold fifty dollars' worth of garden truck, besides supplying their own table.

This spring they started early. They have ploughed and planted the whole two acres, half of it to potatoes. They expect to raise five hundred bushels of it. But later

Friday, they will go to Blaeburn for one dollar a

ear \$20 or \$300 from

are now selling hotbed

s, and have sold 1,000

tomato plants raised under cheesecloth

from seeds planted in April.

The other acre will include a big vegetable garden, a strawberry bed and a

scrap of pasture for the horse. Eventually they will have a greenhouse. They

keep hens enough to supply their own

table. They hired a man to do the plowing and hoe the potatoes. The rest they

expect to do themselves.

"I believe," said one of them, "that a great source of modest prosperity is being wasted by the absence of market gardening in the neighborhood of the smaller places. Terryville has about

1,800 inhabitants. There is one factory

simple that the veriest tyro of a home

dressmaker can achieve it.

Before that came it was a farming village. The farms are all there yet, but the farmers are all working in the factory. There are no vegetable gardens in that village and no market gardens around it.

They raise nothing on their farms but hay. They will take a vacation in the summer and go and do their haying, or they will hire a man to do it for them; but as they do nothing for the land the hay crop gets poorer every year.

"At Terryville and Waterbury all the garden truck comes in from New York, and is, of course, expensive and not fresh. With great stretches of uncultivated land all around, the people eat canned vegetables. There is some market gardening around Hartford, but there, too, supplies are drawn from New York. It is so all through that region and other regions like it.

"Now, I don't blame a man who has always lived on a farm and farmed in the old-fashioned, unscientific way for wanting to get into town and go to work in a mill. It is another stage in his evolution. But it leaves an opportunity for the scientific farmer, the educated farmer who farms with brains.

"That sort of person is one who has got done with cities, who has been through the mill, who has had enough, and longs to get out of the treadmill of city life. Such a person finds interest and fascination in the life which the owner of the place abandoned to go to work in a woolen mill. I believe that all the small farming of the East, which is practically only market gardening and raising of specialties is going to pass into the hands of this class.

"I believe that every year will see more and more educated young men and women turning to scientific farming for a living. That sort of farmer will demand more than the old fashioned one. Books, newspapers, periodicals, a bathtub and an occasional trip to the city will be necessities to him.

"He will make them possible by his better methods, both of cultivating and of marketing. He will raise high-grade specialties—fruit, butter, mushrooms, violets—all sorts of things, and ship them straight to customers. He won't have very much money, but he will have as much at the end of the year as he had on his salary in the city. He will be free from the strain and grind of city life; he won't be afraid of being fired at forty, and he will be his own boss."

Two New Lincoln Stories.

It is related that at one time President Lincoln was conversing with an aristocratic American lady about the United States, when she remarked: "I love my country, of course, but am much grieved that there are so many common people in it." He replied: "But, madam, think how God must have loved them, he made so many of them."

A soldier at whose house when a boy Lincoln paused in his tramps in Illinois, and who loaned him a whetstone to sharpen his jackknife, met him during the war, in Washington. Lincoln remembered the incident, and spoke of the use of the whetstone.

"Ya-a-s," drawled out the old soldier. "Whatever did you do with the whetstone? I never could find it. We 'lowed mebbe you took it along with you." "No—no. I put it on top of the gatepost—that high one." "Mebbe you did; nobody else could have reached it, and none of us ever thought to look there for it." There it was found where it was placed fifteen years before. The soldier reported the fact to the President,

FADS AND FANCIES.

The Week's Review of Newest Fashions for Which our Readers May Obtain Patterns—Work that Any Home Dressmaker Can Easily Do.

By MINNA S. CRAWFORD.

T is the editor's desire to make our Pictorial Color Magazine Section of interest to every member of the family, and we shall aim to make the department devoted to woman's interests the most helpful, valuable and attractive feature of the paper.

With this in view we have arranged with the foremost fashion authorities of Paris and New York for weekly advices of the very newest dress ideas as fast as they appear; and in order to make these fashion descriptions and illustrations of the utmost value to our readers, we have also arranged a special fashion service whereby those who may desire these exclusive styles may secure patterns of them direct from our New York fashion correspondent.

In the fashionable woman's wardrobe nothing can supplant the lingerie blouse. The one pictured in illustration No. 2021 comes to use direct from that fountain head of the beautiful in dress, Paris. It is shown as part of a white Persian Lawn costume, is extremely dressy in effect, yet built upon lines so artistically simple that the veriest tyro of a home dressmaker can achieve it.

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Here is something new, dainty and effective in an unlined yoke waist. The original was of Dutch-blue lawn, the stitching and buttons of white. All-over lace or embroidery may be substituted for the shaped band of material ornamented with round pearl buttons, or for the tucked yoke portion, with good effect. New York women are wearing waists of this kind as part of the new polka-dotted foulard dresses. This waist combines well with any of the gored circular skirts. No. 2021 is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure.

The craze for the diminutive coat is easily put together and cut on such artistic lines that it is universally becoming. It may be trimmed with bands of the material, soutache braid and tiny buttons, or otherwise as personal taste may dictate. Pattern 1982 is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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HUNTERS FEAR

TEXAS HAVALENES.

OF the abundant game in the Gulf Coast Country of Texas there is tested by hunters, and that is one species which is never more the "havalene," which is the local name for the peccary. The havalene has tusks three or four inches long, which he is always ready and even eager to use on any creature he deems objectionable. If he is wounded he sets up a cry of distress which is instantly answered by every one of his species within hearing. The only thing for the hunter to do under such circumstances is to climb a tree. If there are no trees handy, and



he is a wise hunter, he will not venture a shot at a havalene. All

tempts to hunt havalenes with dogs

in disaster, for the animals travel

small droves, and they will turn on

dogs and rip them to pieces in

order. Havalenes when full grown

three and a half to four feet long

weigh 125 to 150 pounds. They

long, thick, dark gray hair. The

semble a pig, but have small ears,

feet, and are trim and neat.

of captive havalenes beside the

at Kingsville, Texas, attract a great

of attention from travelers. They

very tame and like to be petted,

but are rather too young to be

present fancied affronts to be

petted.

A Remarkable Echo

President Murphy, of the Chicago National League Club, told at a dinner a remarkable echo story: "was a man," he began, "who had a house in the Catskills. He was a visitor over his grounds, and, coming to a hilly place, he

was a wise hunter, he will not

venture a shot at a havalene. All

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SPUR-THRUST.

BY KENNETH BROWN

THROUGH the half open door, Donald Michener heard her plainly speaking to her father: "Will you tell Mr. Michener that I do not care to see him, and that I do not care to have him call on me again."

"But, Christine," her father protested doubtfully, "I can't carry a message like that unless the man's insulted you and then," he ended grimly, "I should carry more than a message."

As Michener appeared in the doorway Mr. Laing started toward him. It was from her father Christine got her temper; but she stepped resolutely between them: "He isn't worth it, father," she said, turning her back on Michener.

Michener was sorry. He walked out of the room in such a cold rage, murder would not have abated it. When the primal man is accused he would as lief fight his host in his own house as any one else. Rage and mortification so filled his heart that he had no room for grief, though he had lost the girl he had tried long to win. And the injustice of it! For it was unjust, the measure of punishment meted out to him.

The next day Christine went riding with Kerningham. She was in a bad humor. She was angry with herself for the way she had treated Donald Michener; she was more angry at him, because of the way she had treated him; and she was most angry at Kerningham for daring to ride beside her in Michener's place and to put in his smug remarks when she was not in the humor for smug remarks. In passing it may be said that an unprejudiced person would not have called Kerningham's remarks any smugger than Michener's. Indeed, they were probably the more sensible of the two, at least when talking to Christine. Unfortunately, no prejudiced person was judge, and Mr. Kerningham's sentence was all ready to be pronounced should a suitable occasion arise. But no suitable occasion arose. Christine sulked; Christine was sarcastic; Christine was rude; Kerningham was imperturbably polite and good-natured.

"Are you tired to-day?" Kerningham asked, after an unusually snappish speech of the lady's. "Riding never makes me tired," she answered curtly. "It might be the company," he ventured. "Haven't I been perfectly polite? How dare you say that?"

"I thought perhaps the contrast between your humble servant and your usual cavalier might have something to do with it," he went on placidly.

"I suppose you mean Mr. Michener. I certainly am not longing for him. I hate him!" she blazed. "I shall never speak to him again!"

"Indeed! He is more fortunate than I had supposed."

It was Kerningham's one reprisal of the afternoon.

"Oh, I'm tired of riding so slowly!" Christine cried.

"Let us ride faster, then."

Almost at the first word Christine burst her spur into her horse's side, and at the last Kerningham slapped his horse with his crop to try to catch up with her. It was not very dignified, this

ing along the road at a breakneck speed, particularly with the girl two lengths ahead, her horse showering him with gravel and dirt at every jump and gradually drawing farther away. Kerningham swore a little swear to himself which, considering his good nature all through the ride, was no more than his due, and cracked his horse again with his crop.

Michener, on riding, by himself, heard the clatter of horses' hoofs far down the road and looked back. His ride had not been a pleasant one either. He was on a half-broken thoroughbred and his temper was not in the elastic state that it should have been for training a high-strung filly.

At the sound of horses running behind him, Michener looked around and saw a girl on a black horse flying up the street, her escort tearing along behind her.

As the running black came abreast of Michener his heart seemed to stop still for a moment as he saw that the girl was Christine. Then he froze into resentment again as he noticed that she sat perfectly collected on the horse and appealed to him in no way. As a matter of fact, she had not in the least lost control of her horse and was only working off her temper in this way.

Michener's thoroughbred, with her long stride, easily kept pace with the clattering run of the round little black Christine was on.

"I beg your pardon," Michener said as stiffly as the circumstances permitted, "but is your horse running away?" He tried to raise his hat formally, but it blew off before he reached the brim.

Christine gave him a side-glance. "Yes," she answered; "stop him for me."

She dropped the reins and dug her spur into her horse's flank, prodding him viciously.

The horse sprang more madly forward.

Michener was obliged to spur his own mare to keep up with the other's sudden jump. Then he had to use both hands to keep his filly, her racing blood afire, from running away from Christine's poor little constegata. He soon had his hand on Christine's reins, however, and strove, first by steady pulling, and then by jerking, to slow her horse down, at the same time trying with his right hand to restrain his own filly so that she would act as a drag on the other.

Suddenly, as the two leaders swept around a slight bend in the road, they saw beneath a railroad trestle three hundred yards ahead, two four-horse teams, stopped for a friendly chat, completely blocking the road. Both riders realized the danger instantly. Christine reached for the reins she had dropped and began sawing her horse's mouth as hard as she could, but she was a little frightened and forgot to take her spur from the black's flank. Michener glanced at the two sides of the road. There was barbed wire on the right, and a paling fence on the left—no escape on either side, and the deliberate teamsters only gathering up their reins to move out of the way.

Michener moved his left hand up the reins of Christine's horse till he got a firm hold of the rings of the snaffle. Then kicking his feet out of his stirrups, he dropped his own reins, leaned over

and caught her horse's nostrils in his right hand; then threw himself off his horse, a filly, relieved of his weight, flew lead, shied as she saw the teams, then with a beautiful oblique jump over the barbed wire at the right and on across country.

Christine's made one terrible plunge and fell when Michener swung from her. He then, with his wind cut off, had a desperate grip on his nose, and impeded by the weight at his head, as Michener dragged from it, he gradually slackened his speed, so that when he struck the leaders of the team headed them, though horse and girl went down in a heap, there was no damage done.

Michener had knocked out of him, and could gasp wildly for breath, while Christine picked herself up, and laughing half-ecstatically, caught her

she spoke more to him than to Michener during the first part of the meal. At last, when all the others were busy talking, she turned to him, and said in the undertone, which itself is a compliment. "Did you find your mare all right yesterday?"

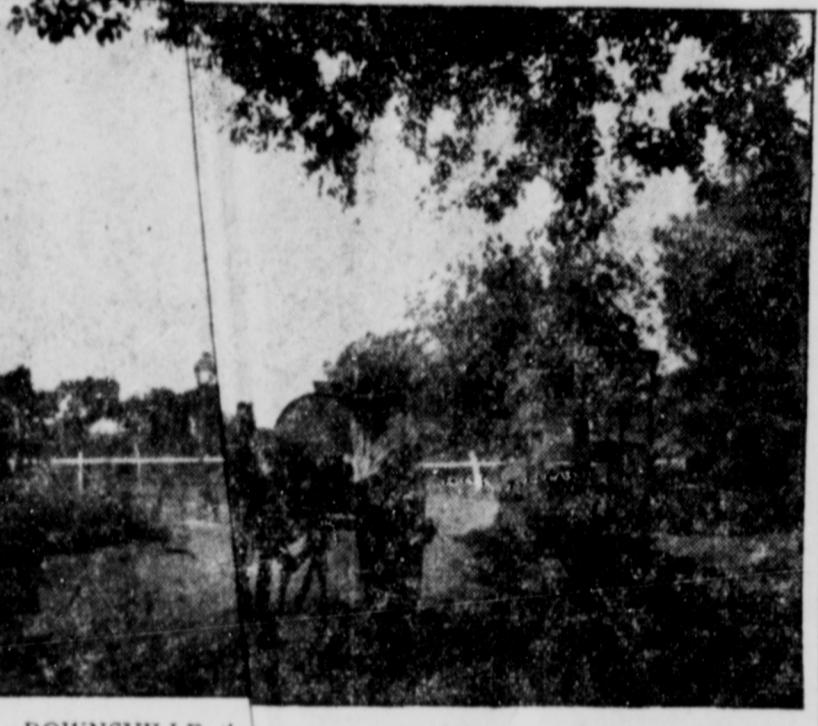
"Yes," he answered.

"And will you let me ride her some day?"

"In order that you may run away from me, as you did from Kerningham?" Michener asked. "She's a little wild, and I don't believe she would be quite safe for you. She got the idea yesterday that she had thrown me and was boss of the ranch, and that makes a thoroughbred rather flighty."

Christine cast down her eyes. "I thought I saw you ahead yesterday, and I wanted to speak to you. That's why I made my horse run."

BROWNSVILLE'S QUEER WATER WORKS.



BROWNSVILLE, the polis of Southwest Texas, is one of the most picturesque in the country. Being just across the Rio Grande from Mexico, at sixths of its 7,000 inhabitants being Americans, there is a queer admixture of both nations. The town has no waterworks and no wells. Water used is drawn from the river barrels

mounted on wheels and hauled by burros. A constant procession of these water carts is to be seen at all hours of the day in the streets. The price of water is twenty-five cents, Mexican, or twelve and one half cents "currency" a barrel. Brownsville is largely owned by James Stillman, president of the National City Bank of New York, whose father laid out and owned the town site in 1849.

horse, which had scrambled 1 feet and stood trembling like a leaf.

Kerningham came up, saw his horse bouncing along stiff forelegs stuck out to stop him.

"Wasn't it great?" Christine said, half laughing, half sobbing. "I turned my horse all the time Mr. Kerningham was tugging at his head."

The next day Michener was in his office, still feeling the lassitude that comes after great excitement, when Laing came in. Both flushed a little, remembering their last interview, the younger man interrupted the words of gratitude before they were spoken. "Oh, it wasn't anything," he said, with embarrassment. "They didn't know it was Miss Laing at all."

The words did not sound gracious. Michener only wanted to make Laing feel under as little obligation as possible. They talked for a few minutes on indifferent subjects, and Mr. Laing said, after an apology:

"There's a favor I want to ask of Christine. She wants you to come up to me to-morrow night."

"If you don't mind, I really don't believe I'll come," Michener answered.

"She wouldn't have wanted me before, before this little episode, and it really isn't any reason for asking me."

"I know exactly how you feel," Mr. Laing said. "But—but to tell you the truth, he went on, a little helplessly, "Christine told me not to come home without your promise to come, and I really haven't the nerve to go back without it. You wouldn't like to make me homeless wanderer at my age, would you?"

Michener laughed. "If you put it this way I can hardly refuse." Having Christine's life, he could hardly do a favor.

Michener dressed for the dinner without any pleasureable

tion. He still had the apathetic

that follows great physical

strain. He was rather surprised when he arrived at the Laing's house to find that a number of other persons had been

asked, and comforted himself with the thought that there would perhaps be less embarrassment in the larger number. To his considerable annoyance, his exploit was generally referred to, although Christine herself did not speak of it.

"My! how grand it is to know a hero!" little Miss King cried, rushing up to him after he had moved away from Christine. "Was that really all true they put in the paper?"

Christine came up to them. "You are to take me into dinner," she said to Michener, "unless you think you've more than done your duty by me already and would rather take Miss King."

"No," piped Miss King. "The poor man shan't be obliged to snub me. Mr. Kerningham, you take me in—since I can't have the hero."

After a short oratorical pause she continued:

"I have all read the details of his act in the paper, and you may appreciate them the more by learning

that the said details were not supplied to the press by the hero himself, but by another. I have this on the authority of Mr. Kerningham."

Christine stopped a minute and her guests laughingly applauded her. She hesitated an instant and glanced down at Michener. The color left her face as she went on, the note of rillery gone from her voice:

"Two days ago I was very rude to Mr. Michener. I want to ask his forgiveness, and—and—" a wave of color swept over her face, "to announce our engagement, if—" she turned toward him with a little appealing gesture of her hands—"if he will have me."

Why the Bear Can't Take Off His Coat.

The inspector asked the boys of the school he was examining: "Can you take your warm overcoats off?"

"Yes, sir," was the response. "Can the bear take his warm overcoat off?" "No, sir." "Why not?"

There was silence for awhile, and then a little boy spoke up. "Please, sir, because God alone knows where the buttons are."

Know Your Rights and Secure Them

All Legal Documents and Advice

Satisfaction or Money Back

If you are in any kind of business or family trouble you need advice. Our attorneys know the law of every State, and furnish reliable advice, at a nominal fee. Much of our business is keeping our clients out of trouble. When you consult us about your neighbor doesn't know all about it.

We draw CONTRACTS, BILLS OF SALE, DEEDS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, MECHANICS' LIENS—every kind of Legal Document, also at a nominal fee. We send you the document promptly, neatly typewritten or partly printed.

Insurance Investigation Begins at Home.

To you that the Insurance Companies make thousands of dollars each year out of policy holders with 25c for life and 1c for each additional policy. Our experts will examine them and return them to you. We will also furnish you with our services, the services that are alright and pay a loss promptly without going to the court or last resort technical defences, and Second, whether there is any cause in law to sue your neighbor, and if so, any clauses omitted which if inserted, would be to your advantage.

This Service may be worth a thousand dollars to you.

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For further particulars and references, address LEGAL DOCUMENT AND ADVICE CO., 116 Nassau Street, New York City.

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Vanderveer Crossings (Inc.), Westminster Heights Co., Borough Park Co., Bensonhurst Co.,

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showing all the properties and the land values. Look into this thing; investigate. If you can save \$2 or more weekly you can make thousands. The keynote of real estate investments is situated on main routes of travel. One of our properties is directed on ONE OR MORE direct main routes. Vanderveer Crossings affords an unequalled opportunity for investment. Let us show you what you can do. Our Jewish fellow citizens are piling in their money on Vanderveer Crossings; if you can show me a better proof of value, I should like to know what it is.

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"The circumstances weren't usual," she answered, again looking down.

There was a little pause in the general conversation, and Christine turned to Kerningham on the other side.

"Have you bought yourself a swifter horse yet, so that you can do heroics, too?" she asked, a trace of mockery in her tone.

"Miss Laing has just been confiding to me," Michener put in, "that she made her horse run away on purpose. Doubtless she'll give all her friends a chance to get in the papers, one after the other."

"It really was your chance yesterday, Mr. Kerningham," Christine said gaily.

"I don't know that you deserve another."

"Do give me a little one, some time when I'm ready for it. Donald said,

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Marion Mills make the best flour.

Marion Laundry makes the whitest linens.

Marion Ice Plant makes the cold-est ice.

Marion girls have the sweetest smiles, and Marion boys the biggest hearts. Then we should live together as one big family and each one of us do his part to make all happy.

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Good Corn Crop.

J. Mack Walker, of the Iron Hill neighborhood, and one of the best citizens of the county, was in town shaking hands with his many friends last Friday. When asked about the condition of crops in his neighborhood, he said: "I have seventy-five acres of creek bottom corn, as fine as ever grown on Crittenden county soil, and I am counting on seventy-five bushels per acre."

Discovered Fine Spar

Henry Truitt has uncovered a fine vein of fluor spar near Fords Ferry. The samples are good as any that have been shown us, and we hope the vein will develop a money maker.

Died Last Friday Morning

Levi Sigler, of the Piney section, died last Friday morning at his home southeast of the city of cancer. He leaves a wife and four children. He was buried at Shady Grove.

School Library Still Open.

The library hours from now until September will be 3:30 to 4:30 on each Saturday afternoon. Miss Ethel Hard will act as librarian.

Juniors Still Winning.

Saturday July 28th the Marion Juniors again defeated the strong Blackford team for the third successive time. Up to the sixth inning the Blackford team had the game in their pocket when Croft went up in the air and when he again struck the earth enough hits had been secured off his delivery to net five scores.

Rochester pitched steady ball, only six hits being secured off his delivery, but numerous errors behind him let the scores pile up. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 R H E
Blackford 1 0 2 1 4 2 0 10 6 3
Marion 0 6 0 1 1 5 x 13 13 5

Batteries, Croft and White, Rochester and Johnson.

Base on balls off Croft 5.
Struck out by Croft 8; by Rochester 3. Umpire Pierce.

Two More Victims.

Sturgis, Ky., July 31.—Two negro coal miners, en route here from Providence this afternoon were held up in the road near Rock Spring and riddled with bullets by two men with Winchester rifles, one being able to make his way to town though dangerously wounded; the other was brought in a dying condition. Harry Springer and Bob Hall, both active members of the miners' union, were arrested shortly after the shooting and taken to the Morganfield jail. A farmer who witnessed the shooting says the two men were in a buggy when they opened fire on the men. One negro fell and the other ran and was disabled at the third shot. Considerable excitement prevails.

NEGRO HANGED AT MAYFIELD

Mob Sees Militia and Decide to Let Law Take Hurried Action—Try, Convict and Hang in 50 Minutes

Mayfield, Ky., July 31.—The hanging of Allen Mathis, the negro who assaulted Miss Ethel McClain, last Wednesday took place at eight o'clock in a legal manner, in the yard of the county jail. Fully 10,000 people were on the scene but only a few hundred saw the execution, although the entire fence surrounding the scaffold had been torn down by the people.

It was only fifty minutes from the time the jury was empannelled until the negro was pronounced dead.

Mathis reached here at 6:40 o'clock from Louisville, in the charge of officers Elmore and Galloway, and the Hopkinsville military company.

The local military company and the Hopkinsville company met the train and escorted the prisoner to the court house. Several attempts were made to secure the negro and he was seized by the infuriated mob, and several members of the Hopkinsville company drew their guns to keep back the mob. The crowd finally decided to let the law take its course.

The largest number of people ever seen on the streets of Mayfield are here tonight. There is a rumor that another negro in jail from Hickman county and charged with the same offense will be lynched but it is understood he has been spirited away.

The dead negro's body is in a coffin in the court yard to be looked at by the people.

Mathis was taken upstairs in the big court room before Judge Bugg. At 7:17 o'clock, the jury had been selected and sworn in. The judge then asked the negro if he had anything to say. "I want some one to pray for me." The court appointed a local attorney to represent the defendant, and after a minute of consultation it was agreed that Mathis should plead guilty.

When the judge asked him "Guilty or not Guilty?" he responded "Guilty."

The jurors being out twenty minutes they returned with a verdict of guilty, fixing punishment at death.

ONE LONG PULL

AND IT IS OURS

TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF MARION AND CRITTENDEN COUNTY

Let's All Hitch to the Wheels and Go Against the Collar

The Banks Gain Millions.

Press reports from New York report that the Secretary of the Treasury when in that city a few days ago authorized the statement that he would promptly deposit money in the banks, if money rates hardened, and that he would immediately return to the banks in the shape of public deposits the money received from the sale of Panama canal bonds. So the banks under this arrangement are to have their cake and eat it too. To buy the canal, and draw the interest and gain a friend of the Secretary of the Treasury, will hand them back the money, "if money rates harden," and who can doubt the rates will not "harden" under such an incentive. If the rates "harden" to 8 per cent. the banks would be able to loan the \$30,000,000 at the rate of \$2,400,000 a year, and at the same time be drawing the regular interest of 2 per cent. on the bonds, or \$600,000.

The question naturally arises, why did the Administration sell Panama bonds when the money was not needed in the Treasury? Respectfully referred to the President and his Secretary of the Treasury.

Butter Sixteen Years Old.

Mr. S. D. Shaw and son Collins Shaw of near Furtell's were here last Thursday and Friday. Mr. Shaw tells us of quite an interesting find he made recently. A year or so ago he bought a farm from Mr. Robert Snider, of that community. On the farm was an old well which had not been in use for the last sixteen years, so those familiar with the box claimed. The walls of the well had decayed and fallen in, until the well was eight or ten feet across at the top.

A short time ago Mr. Shaw secured some help and went to work to clean the well out and prepare it for use again. In the bottom of the well under several feet of dirt that had fallen in on top of it was found a pitcher, with a ball of butter in it and an old pan turned over the top of it. The butter was of a dry, crumbly nature resembling somewhat dry putty.

This pitcher and butter had evidently been in the old well for at least sixteen years, or more, as it had not been in use for that length of time. This is probably the oldest ball of butter now in existence.

Sad Accident Near Dawson

Quite a distressing accident happened near Dawson Springs in Caldwell county, Friday morning. Miss Anna Hicks, a neighbor, was visiting at the home of Mr. Morris, and in some way that has not yet become known a shotgun was accidentally discharged by Bass Morris, a nine year old boy, the charge taking effect in Miss Hicks' left arm, shattering it to such an extent that amputation became necessary.

New Railroad for Webster

Sebree, Ky., July 28.—The proposed new railroad from Greenwood to Dixon on via Sebree is almost a certainty, the donation of \$7,000 asked by the promoters being practically provided for. The building of this railroad is practically an extension of the Illinois Central in the direction of Owensboro. It is now believed here that the preliminary survey will be made within the next ten days and that the grading will begin in less than sixty days.

Deeds Recorded.

J. A. Thomas and wife to R. L. Hodge, 93 acres on Hurricane creek, \$900.

T. F. Harris to J. W. Shaffer, 77 acres on Ohio river, \$700.

J. E. Travis to A. A. Deboe, 5 acres on Piney creek, \$600.

D. C. Roberts to Harry Watkins, lot in Reed addition, \$50.

Bettis and Grubbs to D. J. Bettis, interest in Tolu mill, \$600.

Matthew Brantley to J. R. Brantley, tract of land in Crittenden county, care and attention.

B. J. Butts to E. F. Smith, interest in Tolu mill, \$600.

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Edward Carrington Conyer died at the home of his brother-in-law, Lafayette Settles, of consumption last Monday, July 30. He was in his thirty-first year, and made a profession of religion in his last illness. The funeral services were conducted by Eld. J. S. Henry at Union church, after which the remains were laid to rest in Union cemetery. He was unmarried.

Good Corn Crop.

J. Mack Walker, of the Iron Hill neighborhood, and one of the best citizens of the county, was in town shaking hands with his many friends last Friday. When asked about the condition of crops in his neighborhood, he said: "I have seventy-five acres of creek bottom corn, as fine as ever grew on Crittenden county soil, and I am counting on seventy-five bushels per acre."

Discovered Fine Spar

Henry Truitt has uncovered a fine vein of fluor spar near Fords Ferry. The samples are good as any that have been shown us, and we hope the vein will develop a money maker.

Died Last Friday Morning

Levi Sigler, of the Piney section, died last Friday morning at his home southeast of the city of cancer. He leaves a wife and four children. He was buried at Shady Grove.

School Library Still Open.

The library hours from now until September will be 3:30 to 4:30 on each Saturday afternoon. Miss Ethel Hard will act as librarian.

Juniors Still Winning.

Saturday July 28th the Marion Juniors again defeated the strong Blackford team for the third successive time. Up to the sixth inning the Blackford team had the game in their pocket when Croft went up in the air and when he again struck the earth enough hits had been secured off his delivery to net five scores.

Rochester pitched steady ball, only six hits being secured off his delivery, but numerous errors behind him let the scores pile up. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 R H E
Blackford 1 0 2 1 4 2 0 10 6 3
Marion 0 6 0 1 1 5 x 13 13 5

Batteries, Croft and White, Rochester and Johnson.

Base on balls off Croft 5.

Struck out by Croft 8; by Rochester 3. Umpire Pierce.

Two More Victims.

Sturgis, Ky., July 31.—Two negro coal miners, en route here from Providence this afternoon were held up in the road near Rock Spring and riddled with bullets by two men with Winchester rifles, one being able to make his way to town though dangerously wounded; the other was brought in in a dying condition. Harry Springer and Bob Hall, both active members of the miners' union, were arrested shortly after the shooting and taken to the Morganfield jail. A farmer who witnessed the shooting says the two men were in a buggy when they opened fire on the men. One negro fell and the other ran and was disabled at the third shot. Considerable excitement prevails.

NEGRO HANGED AT MAYFIELD

Mob Sees Militia and Decide to Let Law Take Hurried Action—Try, Convict and Hang in 50 Minutes

Mayfield, Ky., July 31.—The hanging of Allen Mathis, the negro who assaulted Miss Ethel McClain, last Wednesday took place at eight o'clock in a legal manner, in the yard of the county jail. Fully 10,000 people were on the scene but only a few hundred saw the execution, although the entire fence surrounding the scaffold had been torn down by the people.

It was only fifty minutes from the time the jury was empanneled until the negro was pronounced dead.

Mathis reached here at 6:40 o'clock from Louisville, in the charge of officers Elmore and Galloway, and the Hopkinsville military company.

The local military company and the Hopkinsville company met the train and escorted the prisoner to the court house. Several attempts were made to secure the negro and he was seized by the infuriated mob, and several members of the Hopkinsville company drew their guns to keep back the mob. The crowd finally decided to let the law take its course.

The largest number of people ever seen on the streets of Mayfield are here tonight. There is a rumor that another negro in jail from Hickman county and charged with the same offense will be lynched but it is understood he has been spirited away.

The dead negro's body is in a coffin in the court yard to be looked at by the people.

Mathis was taken upstairs in the big court room before Judge Bugg. At 7.17 o'clock, the jury had been selected and sworn in. The judge

then asked the negro if he had anything to say. "I want some one to pray for me." The court appointed a local attorney to represent the defendant, and after a minute of consultation it was agreed that Mathis should plead guilty.

When the judge asked him "Guilty or not Guilty?" he responded "Guilty."

The jurors being out twenty minutes they returned with a verdict of guilty, fixing punishment at death.

ONE LONG PULL

AND IT IS OURS

TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF MARION AND CRITTENDEN COUNTY

Let's All Hitch to the Wheels and Go Against the Collar

Our town and county have had a steady growth for several years and it will continue to grow if the business and enterprising men of town and county will get together and make a pull for everything that comes our way that will benefit our town and county.

We need the united effort of every man that has the interest of town and county at heart. How about our Commercial Club? Marion never was more in need of a commercial club in her history than now. Let's get down to business, organize and go out after all enterprises that will benefit our town and county. With a wide awake organization we could bring capital into our mineral district and wake things up in that line.

Marion and Crittenden county are going to have a proposition made to them in the next few days that will, if we are able to get it, be worth many thousand dollars to us.

Are we going to continue to sleep and let some of our neighboring towns capture these enterprises?

We have had the light plant several years, the steam laundry a few months and now the ice plant is a reality. Let's all pull together for this new enterprise which will be put before the people in a few days.

Dedication of Blooming Grove Church.

Sunday morning, July 29, 1906, was set apart as the day to dedicate the new house of worship at Blooming Grove, Livingston co., Ky. At an early hour the people began coming in and by 11 o'clock one thousand had assembled.

There was a debt of \$300 due on the beautiful seats that filled the house. These people had secured the services of W. D. Powell, D. D. of Louisville, to preach the dedicatory sermon. In a comparatively short time he had secured the above sum. This was followed by his sermon from Eph. 5:27, to which the large assembly listened most attentively, while standing or sitting on the grass in the large grove that surrounds the church, after which the dedicatory prayer was offered by the pastor.

This pitcher and butter had evidently been in the old well for at least sixteen years, or more, as it had not been in use for that length of time. This is probably the oldest ball of butter now in existence.

—Exchange.

The Banks Gain Millions.

Press reports from New York report that the Secretary of the Treasury when in that city a few days ago authorized the statement that he would promptly deposit money in the banks, if money rates hardened, and that he would immediately return to the banks in the shape of public deposits the money received from the sale of Panama canal bonds. So the banks under this arrangement are have their stake to their buy the canalization, and draw the interest and gain a and devoted friend of the corporations, the Secretary of the Treasury, will hand them back the money, "if money rates harden," and who can doubt the rates will not "harden" under such an incentive. If the rates "harden" to 8 per cent, the banks would be able to loan the \$30,000,000 at the rate of \$2,400,000 a year, and at the same time be drawing the regular interest of 2 per cent. on the bonds, or \$600,000.

The question naturally arises, why did the Administration sell Panama bonds when the money was not needed in the Treasury? Respectfully referred to the President and his Secretary of the Treasury.

Butter Sixteen Years Old.

Mr. S. D. Shaw and son Collins Shaw of near Furtell's were here last Thursday and Friday. Mr. Shaw tells us of quite an interesting find he made recently. A year or so ago he bought a farm from Mr. Robert Snider, of that community. On the farm was an old well which had not been in use for the last sixteen years, so those familiar with the box claimed. The walls of the well had decayed and fallen in, until the well was eight or ten feet across at the top.

A short time ago Mr. Shaw secured some help and went to work to clean the well out and prepare it for use again. In the bottom of the well under several feet of dirt that had fallen in on top of it was found a pitcher, with a ball of butter in it and an old pan turned over the top of it. The butter was of a dry, crumbly nature resembling somewhat dry putty.

This pitcher and butter had evidently been in the old well for at least sixteen years, or more, as it had not been in use for that length of time. This is probably the oldest ball of butter now in existence.

Sad Accident Near Dawson

Quite a distressing accident happened near Dawson Springs in Caldwell county, Friday morning. Miss Anna Hicks, a neighbor, was visiting at the home of Mr. Morris, and in some way that has not yet become known a shotgun was accidentally discharged by Bass Morris, a nine year old boy, the charge taking effect in Miss Hicks's left arm, shattering it to such an extent that amputation became necessary.

New Railroad for Webster

Sebree, Ky., July 28—The proposed new railroad from Greenwood to Dixon on via Sebree is almost a certainty, the donation of \$7,000 asked by the promoters being practically provided for. The building of this railroad is practically an extension of the Illinois Central in the direction of Owensboro. It is now believed here that the preliminary survey will be made within the next ten days and that the grading will begin in less than sixty days.

Deeds Recorded.

J. A. Thomas and wife to R. L. Hodges, 93 acres on Hurricane creek, \$900.

T. F. Harris to J. W. Shaffer, 77 acres on Ohio river, \$700.

The Crittenden Press.

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NUMBER 8

MADAME JUSSERAND.

AMERICAN GIRL WHO MARRIED A FRENCHMAN, NOW IN DIPLOMATIC SWIM.

French Ambassador at Washington Given Position Largely on Account of Wife's Nativity—New Embassy Building Projected.

How much a wife can do to help her husband in a public career is convincingly proven by the married life of Madame Jusserand, the American wife of the French Ambassador at Washington. Indeed M. Jusserand was selected by the Government of France to act as the accredited agent of the smaller republic at Uncle Sam's headquarters largely because of the fact that he had an American wife who it was believed could be of great assistance to him in handling any negotiations which might have to be carried on between the two nations.

Madame Jusserand, although American born, spent most of her life, up to the time of her marriage in France. That she was thus an exile from the land of the Stars and Stripes was due to the fact that her father, Mr. Richards, was an American banker in Paris, and thus his business interests compelled him to reside almost continuously at the French capital. His daughter was educated on the banks of the Seine and speaks French quite as readily as she does English.

Her husband has a great admiration for the American people—possibly because he is so fond of his wife. He is an author of note and has translated several American literary works into French. Prior to coming to Washington, M. Jusserand and his wife resided in Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, where M. Jusserand acted as the envoy of his government. His promotion to Washington was a decided advance in rank and carries with it a big increase in salary.

AN INSEPARABLE COUPLE.

Both M. Jusserand and his Yankee helpmate are very genial and hospitable, but they are manifestly much

However, the government at Paris recently purchased a good-sized tract of ground in the most desirable section of Washington and will erect thereon a splendid embassy home of its own. Madame Jusserand being an American woman and thoroughly conversant with the wants of American women and Yankee conditions of life in general has been able to give the French architect who journeyed from Paris many valuable pointers as to designing the new house and she will be able to select the furnishings, etc., with far greater ease and success than could a Frenchwoman not in touch with American ways.

INSURANCE SIDE LIGHTS.

Methods Employed for Gouging the Hard Worked Agent.

During the recent scandal and the airing of insurance methods in general which followed, one of the tenderest spots of that business was left untouched. It is the system known in the parlance of industrial insurance workers as "arrears and advances."

The taking of arrears and advances occurs weekly on the book of every agent, when the agent must pay for each week on every policy which is beyond the grace period allowed by the company, namely "four weeks."

Superficially it would appear easy to obey the company's rules or—supposed rules; but the cancelling of a policy or policies might precipitate what is known as "thrown off claiming," whereby the company refuses to pay further special salary until a sufficient number of substantial applicants are approved to offset the cancellations. So it may seem expedient to the needful agent, to pay a dollar for the current week, rather than to lose the prospect of receiving fifteen for the week following. He thereby borrows money from the company at a large rate of interest—one dollar for the loan of fifteen for one week—and if he wishes to retain this loan he must pay for the week following. Gradually but almost surely, it becomes a case of the "Spider and the Fly."

Unless he be an uncommonly good writer, or an exceptionally wary man, the web tightens and his source of

SOUTHWEST'S SMALL FARMS.

WONDERFUL CROP RESULTS FROM A SINGLE ACRE OF GOOD IRRIGATED LAND.

Instance of a Man Who Makes Good Living and Lays by Four Hundred Dollars a Year—No Fear of Drought or Failure.

WILLIAM E. SMYTHE.

The Sacramento Valley of California is a land of big farms. Private estates run all the way from one thousand to one hundred thousand acres. It was once profitable to farm vast areas in grain.

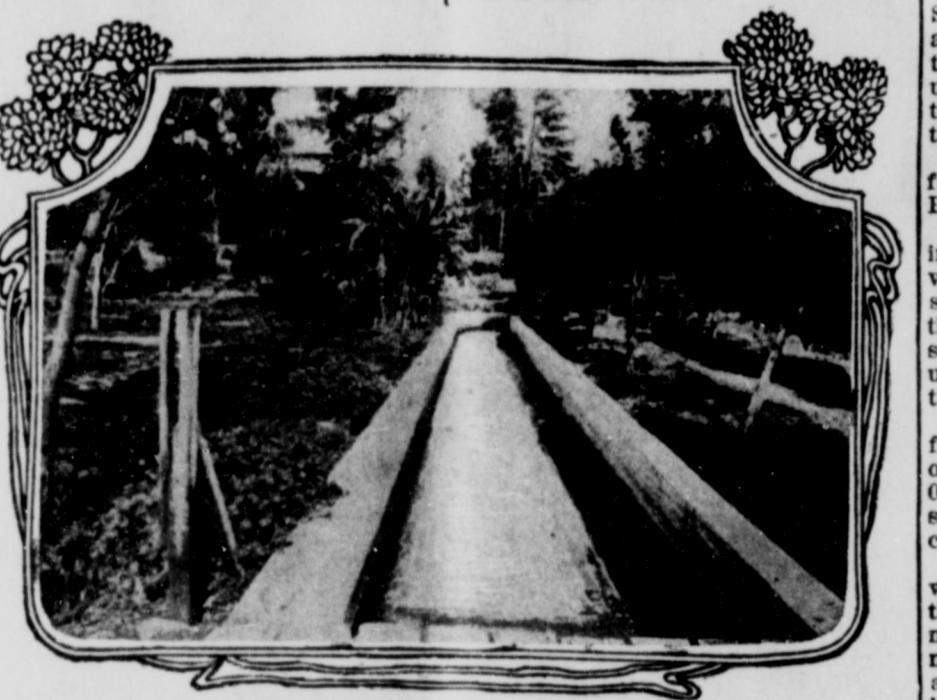
Although this valley is blessed with most abundant water supplies, irrigation is not generally employed. There is little rainfall from May to November, yet grain and deciduous fruits are grown without artificial

ing conditions are superior even to those of southern California. There is a great future for this southwestern corner of America, and it will some day be peopled as extensively as its wonderful ruins show it to have been unknown centuries ago.

The Wanderer Returns.

It was old-home week, and the returned sons and grandsons had been telling with more or less pride of the changes time had wrought for them. At last Edward Jameson spoke:

"I went away from here twenty years ago a poor man, with only one solitary dollar in my pocket. I walked the four miles from my father's farm to the station, and there I begged a ride to Boston on a freight car. Last night I drove into town behind a spirited pair of horses, and my purse—guess how much my purse holds in money to-day, besides a large check," and Mr. Jameson looked about him with a brilliant smile.



HOW THINGS GROW IN THE SOUTH-WEST UNDER IRRIGATION.

moisture. But the big farms are not prosperous. They are largely cultivated by tenants and are strangely devoid of features which make the true southwestern farm one of the most delightful home-spots in the world. The men on the land sell all they produce and buy nearly all they consume. So do they pay tribute to others "going and coming."

I have been visiting a farm in the Sacramento Valley which consists of one single acre of irrigated land and which makes a better home and larger net income for its owner than many of his neighbors enjoy on places of thousands of acres each. The little farm is at Orland, in Glen County, and is the property of a man named Samuel Cleeks, who has grown old and gray while tilling it for the past thirty years.

Mr. Cleeks tells me that he has no difficulty whatever in making a comfortable living from this one acre of irrigated land. Not only so, but he is able to save an average of four hundred dollars a year beside. He has money to loan, as well as fruit, vegetables and poultry products to sell to those who are getting poorer every year in carrying on big farms without irrigation. I was so curious to know how he could get such good results from so small an area that I asked him to give me a list of what the place contained. Here it is:

ON A SINGLE ACRE.

Barn and Corral space..... 75 x 75 feet
Rabbit Hutch..... 25 x 25 ..
House and Porches..... 30 x 30 ..
2 Windmill Towers each..... 16 x 16 ..
Garden..... 46 x 94 ..
Blackberries..... 16 x 90 ..
Strawberries..... 65 x 90 ..
Citrus Nursery, in which there
are 2300 budded orange, lemon
and lime trees..... 90 x 98 ..
1 row of Dewberries..... 100 feet long.
4 Apricot trees,
2 Oak trees,
3 Peach trees,
6 Fig trees,
10 Locust trees,
30 Assorted Roses,
20 Assorted Geraniums,
12 Lemon trees, bearing, seven years old,
1 Lime tree, nine years old and bearing,
from which were sold last year 160
dozen limes,
8 Bearing Orange trees,
4 Breadfruit trees,
5 Pomegranate trees,
1 Patch of Bamboo,
3 Calla Lillies,
4 Prune trees,
3 Blue Gum trees,
6 Cypress trees,
4 Grapevines,
1 English ivy,
2 Honeysuckles,
1 Seed-bed,
1 Violet-bed,
1 Sage-bed,
2 Tomato vines,
13 Stands of Bees.

ERA OF THE SMALL FARM.

Time was when the man who had said that a living could be made from 5 acres, much less a single acre, would have been considered a dreamer or a greenhorn. Now, however, all through the Southwest, in great sections of California and Arizona, where the sun is warm, the soil is deep and fertile, and the water for irrigation ample, little farms are making for their owners more money than many of the big ones. Two, three, five and ten acre tracts closely and faithfully cultivated have become, in hundreds of instances, veritable gold mines. Some of the communities of southern California, composed of these little ranches, resemble the suburbs of a village, so close are the farm houses.

Arizona is not so far along in this class of settlement, because it is a newer country, but the enthusiastic

claim is made for many parts of the Territory that the climate and grow-

THE ARMY TRANSPORT.

PACIFIC SQUADRON IS A MODEL FOR HANDLING THE GOVERNMENT'S TROOPS.

Private Steamship Companies Said to be Unequal to the Task of Transporting Soldier Boys—The Cost is Greater.

Along the Pacific Coast the army transport service in operation with the Philippines and intermediate points, is not regarded with favor. Private steamship companies covet the business which is now being done by the dozen and a half vessels making up the transport fleet.

During the last fiscal year the Sheridan, Sherman, Thomas, Logan and Dix carried to Honolulu, Guan and Manila 31,000 passengers, 115,000 tons of freight, 860,863 pounds of United States mail, and \$2,478,000 in United States money, besides a considerable amount of Philippine pesos coined in the San Francisco mint; and in January, 1906, the schedule was doubled, that is, instead of one sailing a month there are now two.

The army prefers to do its own freight and passenger business on the Pacific for the following reasons:

Primarily, private companies securing contracts could not furnish the service desired without specially constructed vessels, an expense which, though demonstrated absolutely necessary by experience, they would not undertake owing to the uncertainty of the traffic.

Secondly, the present service is found more economical, the cost of operation last year amounted to \$750,000 less than the lowest estimate presented by any of the private concerns bidding for the business.

Lastly, the exigencies of the service which might at any moment demand the rapid transportation of large shipments of troops and supplies would necessitate the holding in reserve of a considerable number of vessels, an impossibility to a private steamship company which is forced by competition to operate with strictest economy.

COMBINED COMFORT AND CAPACITY.

In explanation of the first of these reasons—the average transport is a type of marine construction peculiarly individual. While exteriorly it has all the appointments of a modern ocean-going steamer, it differs essentially in its interior arrangement. The transportation of large numbers of troops across an ocean distance of 7,000 miles, the greater part of this mileage lying within the tropics, demands the best possible ventilation and sanitation. The sleeping accommodations for soldiers are between decks, and the entire space allotted for this purpose is often from end to end. Metal berths in tiers of three, one above the other, make the place resemble a giant honeycomb. Shower baths, reading and recreation rooms are provided, and a regularly equipped hospital with isolation wards is in charge of a surgeon and assistants drawn from the army Medical Corps and the Hospital Corps. These quarters are

bark in fifteen days. Assuming this ratio, it would require to strike the first quick blow of a force corresponding to our present military establishment, the entire shipping on the Atlantic and more than the entire tonnage of the Pacific. It is doubtful if any private line would care to hold enough ships in reserve to transport two divisions on a fortnight's notice. The Quartermaster General gave it, as his opinion that, "In view of the futile efforts of the Quartermaster's Department to obtain suitable transports from the merchant marine in 1898 for the transportation of the army to Cuba, and of the further fact that when withdrawn from regular line service the transports can not be easily disposed of, owing to their peculiar exterior construction, it would be wise policy to retain a sufficient number of boats as a reserve equipment of the army, to be economically cared for and kept in a condition as to be promptly available for any emergency which may arise requiring the transportation of troops on the ocean." Since the whisper of trouble in the Orient, two first class troopers have been held at anchor in Manila Bay, and until January all the freighters of the transport service were out of active service, with the exception of the Dix.

PACIFIC FLEET A MODEL.

The army has built up its Pacific fleet after long and trying experience, and is generally conceded that the vessels are models of their kind. Representatives of foreign governments have asked for and received copies of the specifications.

The transportation of live stock has been fruitful of disasters. The first consignment of mules shipped to Manila was a source of great anxiety. Every precaution was taken, and finally the fatal precaution of bellybanding the animals caused the loss of all but one, who became known in Manila as the hundred thousand dollar Jack. The rest all died of the unaccustomed exercise of swinging on their stomachs.

LEARNS LANGUAGES IN JAIL.

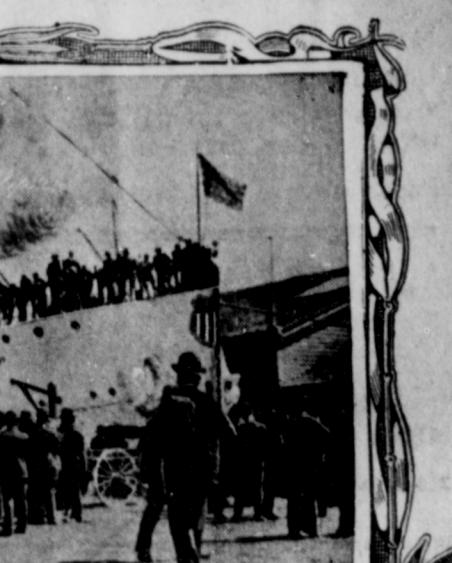
Berkmann, Who Tried to Kill Henry C. Frick, Becomes Linguist.

When Alexander Berkman left the Allegheny County prison in May last, after having served fifteen years for an attempt to kill Henry C. Frick, the coke and steel magnate, he found himself able to converse fluently in eight languages.

The years behind prison bars have converted him from an avowed anarchist to a student and philosopher.

Many persons have forgotten both Berkman and his crime, yet they started the nation during the days of the great Homestead strike of 1892. Mr. Frick was one of the managers of the steel industry when it grappled in the gigantic struggle with its workmen. Berkman was so radical, at the other end of the scale, that he was classed as a leading anarchist.

During the excitement of the industrial controversy Berkman found his way into the Pittsburgh offices of Mr. Frick, reached that magnate's presence and shot him twice, then attempted



TRANSPORT "THOMAS" ABOUT TO SAIL FOR THE ORIENT.

FREIGHT TRANSPORT "DIX" LOADING ANIMALS FOR PHILIPPINES.



not such as are provided for steerage passengers on the Pacific, and if vessels so equipped were owned and operated by a private line, that line would be long in getting rid of them, should the army be suddenly recalled from the Islands. Furthermore, the army transport must carry a battery of rapid fire guns in her bows, something for which private steamship companies have very little use.

The second argument advanced by the adherents of the present system needs no comment.

The third and last contention is best supported by a report made on January 14 of this year by the General Staff of the Army to the Senate Committee on Merchant Marine, in which it was stated that "to embark a division would require ten 6,500-ton ships and nine 5,500-ton ships. With the strength of the regular army two divisions could be made ready to em-

ploy to complete the work with a day.

Overpowered before he could accomplish his full purpose, Berkman was hurried to jail. Being convicted at his trial he was given a fifteen year term in the penitentiary for attempt to kill. This was supplemented by a one year term in the Allegheny County workhouse for carrying concealed deadly weapons.

Once behind prison bars he gave up all his leisure time to study. At the beginning of his term he could read and write English and German. During the first years of his imprisonment he eagerly perused all books in those languages that he could secure. In course of time he mastered the Slavic, Polish and Hungarian languages, and also acquired a good general knowledge of Italian, Spanish and French.

Never Drink Water.

There are many different kinds of animals that never in all their lives sip so much as a drop of water. Among these are the llamas of the Andes and the gazelles of the far East. Many naturalists believe that the only moisture imbibed by wild rabbits is derived from the green herbs they eat.

Ocean steamers carry from six to ten cats, whose duty is to keep the passengers' quarters free from mice and rats. If the cats are not rat eaters, they are dismissed.

The butcher thinks the baker has an easy time through life; the baker thinks the doctor's path is ever free from strife; And to us all this truth comes home as through this life we bob—

It's the other fellow every time that has the easy job.

Football as Played.

I hear your son has been winning high honors at college?"

"He has, indeed. He has been a quarterback, a halfback, a fullback, and now—"

"Yes, what is he now?" said the speaker eagerly.

"Now," replied the other, "he's a lunchback."

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Notary Public

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Commissioner's Sale.

CRITTENDEN CIRCUIT COURT, KY.

C. S. Nunn, plff., vs. Ruth Guess, deft.

vs. Equity.

By virtue of a Judgment and Order of Sale of the Crittenden Circuit Court, rendered at the June Term thereof, 1906, in the above cause for the sum of — with interest at the rate of — per cent. per annum from the day of — 190 —, until paid, and — costs herein, I shall proceed to offer for sale at the court house door in Marion to the highest bidder, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 13th day of Aug. 1906, at 1 o'clock p. m., or thereabout, (being Court day) upon a credit of 6 months the following described property, to-wit:

Two tracts of land in Crittenden county, Ky., near the Ohio river, and same conveyed to J. C. Funkhouser, S. J. Funkhouser and their children by T. S. Croft and wife, on the 9th day of February, 1898, by deed recorded in book 7, page 6 and bounded as follows:

FIRST TRACT.—Beginning at a stone in the mouth of the lane, corner to W. H. Tommey's lot, thence n 4, e 83 poles to a stake on the north bank of Hurricane creek, thence up the creek with its meanders, s 73-28 poles; s 81-18 poles; s 79-69 poles; s 75, e 10 poles; s 55, e 16 poles; s 80-10 poles; n 78-12 poles; n 75, e 19 poles; s 84, e 32 poles; n 70, e 17 poles; s 40, e 12 poles; s 85, e 18 poles; s 33, e 12 poles to a stake at the mouth of Caney Fork of Hurricane creek; thence up Caney Fork s 24 w 22 poles; s 63 w 24 poles; w 16 poles; s 88 w 7 poles; s 45 w 20 poles; n 62 w 12 poles; n 15 w 16-1/2 poles; n 54 w 6 poles; s 62 w 12 poles; s 34 w 13 poles; s 32 w 14 poles; s 18 w 17 poles; s 13 w 8 poles to a stake, thence n 75-1/2 w 25 poles to a stake; s 13 w 10 poles and 22 links to a stake; n 77 w 45 poles to the beginning, containing 56 acres less a lot owned by C. W. Taylor in the s. e. corner of said survey, beginning at a stake and running thence n 24 e 12 poles, thence n 33 e 7 poles and 8 links to a corner of the fence; thence with the fence s 58-1/2 e 8 poles to a stake on the n. e. bank of Caney Fork of Hurricane creek; thence up the creek 19 poles and 19 links to a stake corner to said "River field" survey; thence with the line of same n 75-1/2 w 12 poles and 20 links to the beginning, containing 1 acre and 40 sq. rds.

Lot No. 1 containing 30 acres and beginning on a stake in the center of Marion and Tolu road, or Broadway, corner to J. M. Belt's survey, running thence with the line of same and the line of the original Guess survey, n 82 w 51 poles and 16 links to a stake in said line, thence n 13 e 97 poles and 3 links to a stake in the west line of street, or Orchard avenue, thence s 76-1/2 e 48 poles to a stake in center of Marion & Tolu road on Broadway; thence with said road s 12-1/2 w 93 poles and 10 links to the beginning and containing 30 acres.

Tract No. 3, as shown on the plat bounded as follows: Beginning on a stake, corner to Forrest Harris lot, running thence n 77 w 60 poles to a stake in center of public road, corner to tract No. 2, thence n 4 e 10 poles and 20 links to a stake in center of said road; thence s 77 e 61 poles to a stake in center of First St.; thence s 13 w 10 poles and 20 links to the beginning, containing 4 acres by survey.

Tract No. 4, as shown on the plat, and bounded as follows: Beginning on a stake in center of public road, corner to tract No. 3, running thence with a line of same s 77 e 34 poles to Lewis Todd's lot; thence with the line of same n 13 e 17 poles and 11 links to a stake corner to same; thence n 77 w 36 poles to a stake in center of public road; thence with same s 4 w 20 poles to the beginning containing 4 acres and 16 sq. rds.

Tract No. 5, as shown on said plat beginning on a stake in the center of the street, corner to tract No. 3, running thence n 13 e 14 poles and 14 links to a stake, corner to the Beard lot; thence n 77 w 4 poles and 16 links to a stake; thence n 13 e 13 poles and 7 links to a stake in the south line of street or road leading from Tolu to Hurricane Landing; thence with said line n 77 e 18 poles and 20 links to the Lewis Todd lot; thence with same s 13 w 27 poles to a stake in the line of lot No. 3; thence with same s 77 e 25 poles to the beginning, containing 3 acres and 88 sq. rds.

Also the following town lots: Nos. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 in block "G" on the south side of railroad avenue, as shown on the town plat of Tolu, Ky.

Or sufficient thereof to produce the sum of money so ordered to be made. For the purchase price the purchaser, with approved security or securities, must execute Bond, bearing legal interest from the day of sale until paid, and having the force and effect of a Judgment. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

Commissioner's Sale.

CRITTENDEN CIRCUIT COURT, KY.

MRS. E. H. PORTER, Plff., vs. J. C. FUNKHouser, ETC., Dfts.

In Equity.

By virtue of a Judgment and order of sale of the Crittenden Circuit Court, rendered at the June Term thereof, 1906, in the above cause for the sum of \$2,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 30th day of March, 1906 until paid, and costs herein, I shall proceed to offer at the court house door in Marion to the highest bidder, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 13th day of August, 1906, at 1 o'clock p. m., or thereabout, (being Court day) upon a credit of 6 months the following described property, to-wit:

Two tracts of land in Crittenden county, Ky., near the Ohio river, and same conveyed to J. C. Funkhouser and their children by T. S. Croft and wife, on the 9th day of February, 1898, by deed recorded in book 7, page 6 and bounded as follows:

FIRST TRACT.—Beginning at a stone in the mouth of the lane, corner to W. H. Tommey's lot, thence n 4, e 83 poles to a stake on the north bank of Hurricane creek, thence up the creek with its meanders, s 73-28 poles; s 81-18 poles; s 79-69 poles; s 75, e 10 poles; s 55, e 16 poles; s 80-10 poles; n 78-12 poles; n 75, e 19 poles; s 84, e 32 poles; n 70, e 17 poles; s 40, e 12 poles; s 85, e 18 poles; s 33, e 12 poles to a stake at the mouth of Caney Fork of Hurricane creek; thence up Caney Fork s 24 w 22 poles; s 63 w 24 poles; w 16 poles; s 88 w 7 poles; s 45 w 20 poles; n 62 w 12 poles; n 15 w 16-1/2 poles; n 54 w 6 poles; s 62 w 12 poles; s 34 w 13 poles; s 32 w 14 poles; s 18 w 17 poles; s 13 w 8 poles to a stake, thence n 75-1/2 w 25 poles to a stake; s 13 w 10 poles and 22 links to a stake; n 77 w 45 poles to the beginning, containing 56 acres less a lot owned by C. W. Taylor in the s. e. corner of said survey, beginning at a stake and running thence n 24 e 12 poles, thence n 33 e 7 poles and 8 links to a corner of the fence; thence with the fence s 58-1/2 e 8 poles to a stake on the n. e. bank of Caney Fork of Hurricane creek; thence up the creek 19 poles and 19 links to a stake corner to said "River field" survey; thence with the line of same n 75-1/2 w 12 poles and 20 links to the beginning, containing 1 acre and 40 sq. rds.

Lot No. 1 containing 30 acres and beginning on a stake in the center of Marion and Tolu road, or Broadway, corner to J. M. Belt's survey, running thence with the line of same and the line of the original Guess survey, n 82 w 51 poles and 16 links to a stake in said line, thence n 13 e 97 poles and 3 links to a stake in the west line of street, or Orchard avenue, thence s 76-1/2 e 48 poles to a stake in center of Marion & Tolu road on Broadway; thence with said road s 12-1/2 w 93 poles and 10 links to the beginning and containing 30 acres.

Tract No. 3, as shown on the plat bounded as follows: Beginning on a stake, corner to Forrest Harris lot, running thence n 77 w 60 poles to a stake in center of public road, corner to tract No. 2, thence n 4 e 10 poles and 20 links to a stake in center of said road; thence s 77 e 61 poles to a stake in center of First St.; thence s 13 w 10 poles and 20 links to the beginning, containing 4 acres by survey.

Tract No. 4, as shown on the plat, and bounded as follows: Beginning on a stake in center of public road, corner to tract No. 3, running thence with a line of same s 77 e 34 poles to Lewis Todd's lot; thence with the line of same n 13 e 17 poles and 11 links to a stake corner to same; thence n 77 w 36 poles to a stake in center of public road; thence with same s 4 w 20 poles to the beginning containing 4 acres and 16 sq. rds.

Tract No. 5, as shown on said plat beginning on a stake in the center of the street, corner to tract No. 3, running thence n 13 e 14 poles and 14 links to a stake, corner to the Beard lot; thence n 77 w 4 poles and 16 links to a stake; thence n 13 e 13 poles and 7 links to a stake in the south line of street or road leading from Tolu to Hurricane Landing; thence with said line n 77 e 18 poles and 20 links to the Lewis Todd lot; thence with same s 13 w 27 poles to a stake in the line of lot No. 3; thence with same s 77 e 25 poles to the beginning, containing 3 acres and 88 sq. rds.

Also the following town lots: Nos. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 in block "G" on the south side of railroad avenue, as shown on the town plat of Tolu, Ky.

Or sufficient thereof to produce the sum of money so ordered to be made. For the purchase price the purchaser, with approved security or securities, must execute Bond, bearing legal interest from the day of sale until paid, and having the force and effect of a Judgment. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

J. G. ROCHESTER,
9-3
Special Commissioner.

Commissioners' Sale.

CRITTENDEN CIRCUIT COURT:

BOSTON & PARIS, Plffs., vs. JAMES E. CRITTENDEN, ETC., Dfts.

In Equity.

By virtue of a Judgment and order of sale of the Crittenden Circuit Court, rendered at the June Term thereof, 1906, in the above cause for the sum of \$4,950, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of 189 until paid, and \$100 cost herein, I shall proceed to offer at the court house door in Marion to the highest bidder, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 13th day of August, 1906, at 1 o'clock p. m., or thereabout, (being Court day) upon a credit of 6 months the following described property, to-wit:

Two tracts of land in Crittenden county, Ky., near the Ohio river, and same conveyed to J. C. Funkhouser and their children by T. S. Croft and wife, on the 9th day of February, 1898, by deed recorded in book 7, page 6 and bounded as follows:

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Lot No. 1 containing 30 acres and beginning on a stake in the center of Marion and Tolu road, or Broadway, corner to J. M. Belt's survey, running thence with the line of same and the line of the original Guess survey, n 82 w 51 poles and 16 links to a stake in said line, thence n 13 e 97 poles and 3 links to a stake in the west line of street, or Orchard avenue, thence s 76-1/2 e 48 poles to a stake in center of Marion & Tolu road on Broadway; thence with said road s 12-1/2 w 93 poles and 10 links to the beginning and containing 30 acres.

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The White Company

A Sequel to
"Sir Nigel"
By Sir A. Conan Doyle
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Synopsis of preceding chapters at end of this installment.

CHAPTER XIII.

The prince's reception-room was fitted up with all the state and luxury which the fame and power of its owner demanded. A high dais at the further end was roofed in by a broad canopy of scarlet velvet spangled with silver fleurs-de-lis.

In the center of the dais were two very high chairs. On that to the right sat a tall and well-formed man with red hair, a livid face, and a cold blue eye. He lounged back in a careless position, and yawned repeatedly. On the other throne there was perched bolt upright, a little round pipin-faced person, who snuffed and bobbed to everyone whose eyes he chanced to meet. Between, and in front of them, on a small stool, sat a slim young man in quiet attire and modest manner, who would proclaim him to be the young and proudest prince in Europe. He sat with his hands clasped round his knee, his head slightly bent, and an expression of awe upon his clear, well-chiselled features. Below on either side of the steps were forty or fifty English and Gascon barons, knights, and courtiers.

"There sits the prince," whispered Sir John Chandos as they entered. "He on the right is Pedro, whom we are about to put upon the Spanish throne. The other is Don James, whom we purpose with the aid of God to help to his throne in Majorca."

The prince had observed their entrance, and, springing to his feet, he had advanced with a winning smile and the light of welcome in his eyes.

"Welcome to Aquitaine, Sir Nigel Loring and Sir Oliver Butterthorn," said he. "Nay, take your knee for my sweet father at Windsor. I would have your hands, my friends. We are like to give you some work to do ere you see the downs of Hampshire once more. How many have you in your train?"

"I have forty men-at-arms, sire," said Sir Oliver.

"And I have one hundred archers and a score of lances; there are also three hundred men of the White Company who wait for me on this side of the water upon the borders of Navarre."

"We hope to see you both in the banquet-hall anon," rejoined the prince. He bowed, and Chandos, plucking Sir Oliver by the sleeve, led them both away to the back of the press of courtiers.

The young ruler had sat listlessly upon his stool with the two puppet monarchs enthroned behind him, but of a sudden a dark shadow passed over his face, and he sprang to his feet in one of those gusts of passion which were the single blow upon his noble and generous character.

"How now, Don Martin de la Carr?" he cried. "How now, sirrah? What message do you bring to us from our brother of Navarre?" The newcomer to whom this abrupt query had been addressed was a tall and handsome cavalier who had just been ushered into the apartment. "Are the passes open to us, or does your master go back from his word pledged to me at Libourne no later than last Michaelmas?"

"It would ill become my gracious master, sire, to go back from promise given. He does but ask some delay and certain conditions and hostages—"

"Conditions! Hostages! is he speaking to the Prince of England, or is it to the bourgeois provost of some half-captured town? Conditions, quotha? He may find much to mend in his own condition, ere long. The passes are, then, closed to us!"

"Nay, sir—"

"They are open, then?"

"Nay, sir, if you would but—"

"Enough, enough! Don Martin," cried the prince. "It is a sorry sight to see so true a knight pleading in so false a cause. We know the doings of our Captain Charles. We know that while with the right hand he takes our fifty thousand crowns for the holding of the passes open, he hath his left stretched to Henry Trastamare, or to the King of France, all ready to take as many more for the keeping them closed. I know our good Charles, and he shall learn that I know him. He sets his kingdom up to the best bidder, like some scullion farrier selling a glandered horse. He is—"

"My lord," cried Don Martin, "I cannot stand here to hear such words of my master. Did they come from other lips I should know better how to answer them."

"Your bearing and your words, Don Martin, are such as I should have looked for in you. You will tell the king, your master, that he hath been paid his price, and that if he holds to his promise he hath my word for it that no scath shall come to his people, nor to their houses or gear. If, however, we have not his leave, I shall come close at the heels of this message without his leave, and bearing a key with me which shall open all that he may close. Where is my Lord Chandos? Ha, Sir John, I command this worthy knight to your care. You will see that he hath refection, and such a purse of gold as may defray his charges, for indeed it is great honor to any court to have within it so noble and gentle a cavalier."

"But I have tidings for you, my lords and lieges, that our brother of Lancaster is on his way for our capital with four hundred lances and as many archers to aid us in our venture. We shall then join the army at Dax and our banners to the breeze once more."

A buzz of joy at the prospect of immediate action rose up from the group of warriors. The prince smiled at the martial ardor which shone upon every face around him.

"It will hearten you to know, he continued, that I have sure advice that this Henry is a very valiant leader, and that he has it in his power to make such a stand against us as promises to give us much honor and pleasure. It is certain, also, that the brave and worthy Bertrand du Guesclin hath ridden into France to the Duke of Anjou, and purposes to take back with him great levies from Picardy and Brittany. We hold Bertrand in high esteem, for he is oft been at great pains to furnish us with an honorable encounter. What think you of it, my worthy Captain? He took you at Cocherel, and, by my soul! you will have the chance now to pay that score."

The Gascon warrior addressed wincing a little at the allusion, nor were his countrymen around him better pleased.

for on the only occasion when they had encountered the arms of France without English aid they had met with a heavy defeat.

"There are some who say, sire," said the burly Sir Clisson, "that the score is already overpaid, for that without Gascon help Bertrand had not been taken at Auray, nor had King John been overborne at Poitiers."

"By Heaven, but this is too much!"

"I am an English nobleman. Methinks

(A 40)

that perchance there is a little less noise there."

"And why less noise, young Solomon?"

"Ah, that is for your wit to discover."

"Pardieu! here is a paladin come over,

with the Hampshire mud still sticking to

his shoes. He means that the noise is less for our being out of the country."

"How are we to take this, sir?" asked the ruffling squire.

"You may take it as it comes," said Ford carelessly.

"Stint it, Humphrey," said a tall

squire with a burst of laughter. You will

have little credit from this gentleman. I

perceive, Tongues are sharp in Ham-

shire, sir."

"And swords?"

"Hum! we may prove that. In two

days' time is 'e vepres du tournoi when

we may see if your lance is as quick as

your wit."

"All very well, Roger Harcomb," cried

a burly, bold-necked young man, whose

square shoulders and massive limbs told

of exceptional personal strength. "You

pass too lightly over the matter. We are

not to be so easily overcome. The Lord

Loring hath given his proofs; but we know

nothing of his squires, save that one of

them hath a raving tongue. And low of

you, young sir!" bringing his heavy hand

down upon Alleyne's shoulder.

"And what of me, young sir?"

"Ma fo! this is my lady's page come

over. Your cheek will be browned and

your hand harder ere you see your

mother again."

might catch his foeman's blade, and by a quick turn of his wrist snap it across. Alleyne, on the other hand, must trust for his defense to his quick eye and active foot—for his sword, though keen, was of a light and graceful build, with a narrow sloping pomme and a tapering steel.

Tranter well knew his advantage and lost little time in putting it to use. As his opponent walked toward him he suddenly bounded forward and sent in a whistling cut which would have severed the other in twain had he not sprung lightly back from it. Quick as a panther, Alleyne sprang in with a lunge, but Tranter, who was as active as he was strong, had already recovered himself, turned it aside with a movement of his heavy blade. Again he whizzed in a blow which made the spectators hold their breath, and again Alleyne very quickly and swiftly slid from under it, and sent back two lightning thrusts which the other could scarce parry. So close were they to each other that Alleyne had no time to spring back from the next cut, which beat down his sword and grazed his forehead, sending the blood streaming into his eyes and down his cheeks. He sprang out beyond sword-sweep, and the pair stood breathing heavily, while the crowd of young squires applauds their applauses.

"Bravely struck on both sides!" cried Roger Harcomb. "You have both won honor from this meeting, and it would be sin and shame to let it go further." You have done enough," Edricson said Norbury. "And now away back to the abbey," said several.

"One moment, sirs!" cried Alleyne, who was leaning on Ford's shoulder, with the broken sword, which he had picked up, still clutched in his right hand. "My ears may be somewhat dulled by the water, but I have not yet heard this gentleman crave pardon for the insult which he put upon me in the hall."

"What! do you still pursue the quarrel?" asked Tranter.

"And why not, sir? I am slow to take up such things, but once afoot I shall follow them to the end. I have life or breath."

"Ma fo! you have not too much of either, for you are as white as marble," said Harcomb bluntly. "Let it drop, sir; for you have come very well out of it."

"Nay," said Alleyne, "this quarrel is none of my making, but, now I am here,

I swear that I shall never leave this spot until I have that which I have come for: ask my pardon, sir, or choose another glaive and to it again."

The young squire was deadly white from his exertions, both on the land and in the water. Soaking and stained, with a smear of blood on his white shoulder, and another on his brow, there was still in his whole pose and set face the stamp of an inflexible resolution. His opponent's duller and more material mind quailed before the fire and intensity of a higher spiritual nature.

"I had not thought that you had taken it so amiss," said he awkwardly. "It was but such a jest as we play upon each other, for if you must have it so, I am sorry for it."

"Then I am sorry too," quoth Alleyne warmly, "and here my hand upon it."

"And the nose-meat horn has blown three times," mouthed Harcomb.

"Nay, sir," said Harcomb, "that is not the custom."

"Throw down your hilt, Edricson!" cried Norbury.

"Never!" said Alleyne. "Do you crave my pardon, sir?"

"You are mad to ask it!"

"Then on your guard again!" cried the young squire, and sprang in with a fire and a fury which more than made up for the shortness of his weapon. It had not escaped him that his opponent was breathing in short, hoarse gasps, like a man who is dizzy with fatigue. Now was the time for the purer living and the more agile limb to show their value.

Tranter, ever seeking time for a last cut, on and on, at his

Alleyne, his jagged point now at his

own face, now at his throat, now at his

chest, still stabbing and thrusting

the point of the hilt, which covered him.

Yet his experienced

foeman knew well that such efforts

could not be long sustained. Let

him relax for one instant and his death-blow had come. Relax he must! Flesh

and blood could not stand the strain.

Already the thrusts were less fierce, the

foot less ready, although there was no

abatement of the spirit in the steady gray eyes. Tranter, cunning and wary from years of fighting, knew that his chance had come. He brushed aside the frail weapon which was opposed to him, whirled up his great blade, sprang back to get the fairer sweep—and vanished into the waters of the Garonne.

So intent had the squires, both combatants and spectators, been on the matter in hand, that all thought of the steep bank and swift, still stream had gone from their minds. Tranter's last spring, carried him clear of the edge, and he

found himself in an instant eight feet deep in the ice cold stream. Once and twice his gasping face and clutching hands broke up through the green water, sweeping outward in the swirl of the current. Alleyne had drawn his shattered sword and was standing, trembling in every limb, with his rage all changed in an instant to pity. For the third time the drowning man came to the surface, his eyes turned in despair to the shore. In an instant Alleyne too, was in the Garonne, striking out with powerful strokes for his late foeman.

Close to the bank of the Garonne there

was a little tract of green-sward. The

water ran deep and swift up to the steep

bank. Here the two combatants drew

their swords. He means that the noise is

less for our being out of the country."

"How are we to take this, sir?" asked the ruffling squire.

"I will hearten you to know, he continued, that I have sure advice that this

Henry is a very valiant leader, and that

he has it in his power to make such a

stand against us as promises to give us

much honor and pleasure. It is certain,

also, that the brave and worthy Bertrand

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the Duke of Anjou, and purposes to take

back with him great levies from Picardy

and Brittany. We hold Bertrand in high

esteem, for he is oft been at great pains to

furnish us with an honorable encounter.

"What think you of it, my worthy Captain?" He took you at Cocherel, and, by my soul! you will have the chance now to pay that score."

"By Heaven, but this is too much!"

"I am an English nobleman. Methinks

(A 40)

DIPLOMAT'S WIFE MEDDLING.

Ambitious American Woman Interfered in Affairs of State.

The ambitions of Mrs. Bellamy Storer for the promotion of her husband, formerly United States ambassador to Austria-Hungary, are now blamed for his removal from the diplomatic service of the United States. It is claimed that Mrs. Storer's ambition was so intense that she not only tried to bring pressure to bear on the President for the advancement of her husband, but that her personal desire to have another American cardinal became objectionable. She advocated Archbishop Ireland for the position, and asked President Roosevelt to use his influence in the archbishop's behalf in Rome.

President Roosevelt wrote in reply that he would like to see the archbishop of St. Paul a cardinal and spoke very highly of the archbishop's public services and breadth of view, but he declared he could not become involved in any matter of church policies, and he pointed out to Mrs. Storer that he would like to see the action of the Pope of any person for any place.

Mrs. Storer, it is averred, made use of the expression of the President that he would like to see the archbishop made a cardinal, and caused it to come to the attention of high dignitaries in such a way that it appeared to be the wish of the President that the action should be taken.

President Roosevelt wrote to Vienna expounding, and



FERTILIZER AND CAPONS.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

New Potash Discovery.

One series of experiments have just been concluded by the Department of Agriculture that promise to be of immense value to the farmers of the country in furnishing them with a new supply of fertilizer at very much cheaper rates than has ever been possible before, and at the same time emancipating this country from Germany, which has heretofore furnished almost our entire supply of potash fertilizer. It is a long and quite an interesting story, and probably will mean a great deal to agriculture in this country. The most remarkable part of it is, too, that the idea originated in the bureau of roads, which nominally has nothing to do with fertilizers.

Last summer when Dr. Cushman of the roads office was working in the laboratory with very finely powdered rock, the idea struck him, as it has struck a good many other chemists, that it was a natural born shame that this country, with an unlimited supply of rock high in its percentage of potash, should have to depend on other countries for its potash salts, for there has never been any commercial deposits of the salts found in this country as it is in Germany. He extracted some of the potash by electricity, though it is by no means certain yet that this can be done on a paying commercial basis. But then he decided that as ground rock was very cheap it might be worth while to try the experiment of letting the plants do their own extracting. He tried the experiment on his own place up country and found that the powdered rock did actually act as a fertilizer, though the potash it carried was so tied up that it took the chemistry of nature to extract it and feed it into the plant. But the first trial promised well.

SUCCESSFUL GREENHOUSE EXPERIMENTS.

The work was then turned over to the bureau of plant industry, and three similar plots of tobacco were



NINE MONTHS' OLD PLYMOUTH ROCK CAPONS.

planted in the greenhouse. One of these was treated with the imported German fertilizer, another was left without any fertilizer at all, and the third was fertilized with finely ground common granite. The granite was high in potash, but it had not been treated in any way, and if the experiment succeeded it simply meant that there was a big new field of home-grown fertilizer open to the farmer.

When the crops of tobacco were cut, the imported fertilizer had produced a crop of green leaf that weighed 155 pounds. The powdered granite produced a crop of 154 pounds, and the unfertilized crop was spotted and ran only about 120 pounds.

This crop was examined by the experts, and so far as could be told, the leaf was not only just as heavy, but of just as good texture in the granite fertilized patch as in the patch on which the German fertilizer had been used. The crop is being dried now, and it will take a long time before it is all fermented and properly cured so that it can be made up for smoking and tested in that way.

But that was a greenhouse experiment, and greenhouse work to field work is about like laboratory experiments to commercial work. What succeeds under glass may or may not go out of doors. But the department was so well pleased with the results, that it has tried the new fertilizer on crops of tobacco up in Connecticut, in Virginia, Kentucky and Florida. These crops are now under way, and there is a great deal of interest felt in the success of the work out of doors. The principal question seems to be whether there will be enough water in the natural rainfall to make the potash in the ground rock available for the plants. During anything like a decently wet season there is little question that there would be water in plenty. But it is possible that for a very dry crop there will have to be as much as a tenth of imported fertilizer added to the native rock.

A VAST SAVING.

The ground rock, on the other hand, can be produced for about \$3 a ton, and there is so much of it in the country that runs high in potash and is available for use that the supply could never be cornered. It is true that the native fertilizer takes about two tons to give the same results as one ton of the soluble imported salts. But this amounts to \$6 for fertilizer against \$90 or \$100. So the result is not bad.

Several mills are already being erected, one in Maryland and one in New England, for grinding rock for just this purpose, and there are a number of other concerns that have talked of going into the business before even the field experiments of the department are finished.

The outlook is for a very important change in the fertilizing business in this country. Just where the credit for the work ultimately will land is a question. It probably will not be with Dr. Cushman or the road office.

MAKING THE INCISION.

will be entirely closed by the skin going back to its place.

PROPER INSTRUMENTS.

It is a matter of importance to have proper instruments for caponizing, and the more is read of the literary effusions appearing in numerous papers to-day touching caponizing instruments the more need there is to caution the inexperienced operator. While it is not cruel to caponize, it is inhuman to butcher or to cause unnecessary pain.

NOT A CRUEL OPERATION.

A large number of persons hesitate in caponizing, feeling it to be cruel to

the bird.

To these the writer wishes to bring his experiences in this matter proving to the contrary. This is a greatly mistaken notion, and the operation bestows an unlimited amount of kindness on the bird, even if

it is a discovery, which, if it "pans out," is of immense importance to agriculture. There are many crops such as tobacco and tomatoes, which require excessive proportions of pot ash, while all complete fertilizers contain liberal percentages. Potash is one of the trinity which makes plant growth possible—potash, nitrogen and phosphorus.

Capons and Caponizing.

By CHARLES J. PILLING.

Capon are aptly termed the "finest chicken meat in the world," for they is nothing growing feathers which is neither superior, if equal. A capon is nothing else than a capon. After removing the organs of reproduction from the cockerel, its nature becomes entirely changed. The birds take on a more rapid growth, are more tame, awkward in carriage and always exceedingly lazy; they grow a very heavy and beautiful plumage, the comb and wattles cease to grow, the spurs do not develop as in the cockerel, and being cast off by both rooster and hen the capon soon shows a fondness for the society of little chicks.

BEST TIME TO CAPONIZE.

Fowls hatched any time of the year make fine capons; no ill results follow the operation at any time in the year. The bird should be from two to three months old (not over six months) and weigh not less than a pound to a pound and a half. The size is equally as important as the age. April, May, June, July, August, September and October are the months generally taken for caponizing, for the reason that spring chickens arrive at the proper age and weight for the operation during these months, also because cockerels caponized then reach at the proper age and weight for market dur-

were no other considerations or returns. The writer, as has everyone else on a farm, has seen cockerels fly at one another time and time again, tearing flesh and feathers with beak and cutting with spurs. Before the combatants could be separated there has been a disfigured comb perhaps a blinded eye and a generally cut up bird. This is the essence of cruelty. After caponizing, the habits of the bird are entirely changed. Their disposition is quiet and peaceable, habits mild and tending to a solitary life and perfectly contented wherever situated. They no longer chase about the farm spoiling for a fight and running off flesh as fast as put on. They no longer arouse the whole neighborhood from morning until night by their incessant crowing, but, on the contrary become models of good dispositions, leading a quiet life that will surely bring large returns to the raiser. An operation that does away with so much inborn evil can not be considered cruel.

Celery for the Home Garden.

The waning of summer acts as a gentle reminder to the home gardener, that in order to have a crop of celery for winter use, it is desirable to get the plants into the ground before August has too far advanced. If the celery seed has been sown in April or May, the young plants should, by August first, be in proper shape for transplanting. If this has not been done, stocky plants may be obtained at the seed store.

Celery culture, to be successful must rely upon deep soil, the deeper the better, for thereby the roots are not dried out as is the case where the tiny rootlets come close to the surface in a mad search for moisture. Celery plants require that the roots be cool with plenty of water—but not stagnant water. It is considered advisable, therefore, before planting, to prepare the ground thoroughly and deeply.

Having the ground in good, workable condition, the next step is planting out. The easiest way to do this is to make a six-inch deep furrow, filled in with three inches of fine well-rotted manure of rich compost. The furrow is then filled in nearly level with the surface with good soil mixed with manure. Dwarf, self-

blanching celery may be selected for the home garden, and this should be planted in rows two and a half feet apart, and not closer than six inches in the row. The tall sorts take up a good deal of room in the garden.

The best day for planting celery is a dull one, when the sun will not have a chance to burn the roots of the young plants. It might be well to soak these before removing from the seedbox, so that the roots will more quickly mingle with the soil in the new home. Another good plan is to trim off the tops—say one-third—and dip the roots in water. As a result of this the plants will send out strong healthy roots, before throwing energy into the tops.

Called Shonts' Bluff.

Railroad men are telling of recent experience of Mr. Shonts, the head of the Panama Canal Commission. Shonts, as president of the Clover Leaf System, was traveling on a pass. He was approached by a conductor, who appeared to be about as husky a specimen of manhood as Shonts is, and who told him he would have to pay extra fare or cease occupying the drawing-room of the parlor car. Shonts produced his pass, but the conductor said the agreement between the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and the Pennsylvania System was that passholders could not occupy drawing-rooms unless they paid extra fare. Shonts remarked that he would not pay extra fare. The conductor declared Shonts would pay or be put out. Shonts managed to conceal his feelings well enough to inquire with a show of calmness who would conduct the ejectment. The conductor calmly answered that he would undertake the job. Shonts said he did not believe he could do it. The conductor then told Shonts to produce the money in ten minutes or be ejected. The conductor went away and returned on schedule time. Shonts paid.

To Determine Length of Day.

By a simple rule the length of the day and night at any time of the year may be ascertained. By doubling the time of the sun's rising, the length of the night is obtained, and by doubling the time of setting the length of the day is given. Thus when the sun rises, say at five o'clock, the length of the night is ten hours.

That farmer thought he would fool me when he put a door knob and a chicken egg in my nest."—From Life.

A musty cellar may be sweetened by setting pans of very hot charcoal about the floor, especially in the dark corners.

The Standard Oil Trust has now gotten control of the starch industry. Here is where we will all get it in the neck.

Numerous office boys who lost their grandmothers just after the opening of the last baseball season are already reporting other relatives in a critical condition.

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OUR HOME TOWN.

A Department Devoted to Village Betterment.

RICHARD HAMILTON BYRD.

The editor of this department desires to keep in touch with the active members of Civic and Local Improvement Associations, and every one interested in the improvement, protection and upbuilding of rural life.

What is being done in your town to encourage small industries and time employment. What is being done along the line of street improvement and the beautifying of private lawns, roadways and public parks?

Are your local merchants receiving the support of the local trade?

Experience, plans, suggestions and photographs will be welcomed by the editor of this department and so far as possible given place in these columns.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A MARKET GARDEN HOME.

SMALL FARMS ON THE DEEP ALLUVIAL SOIL OF THE SOUTH-WEST WHERE SUNSHINE AND ABUNDANT WATER PRODUCE MARVELOUS YIELDS.

Expert Truck Gardeners, Growers of Berries and Small Fruits, and Poultry Raisers are Invited to Form the First Homecrofters' Village in the Outskirts of Phoenix, Salt River Valley, Arizona.

Down in the historic Southwest, that portion of the American continent whose ancient civilization antedates, possibly, that of even old Egypt, a wonderful work of transformation is going on. The magic of irrigation is again making populous and wealthy the wonderfully fertile lands of Arizona, which in ages gone by supported great cities and a dense agricultural population. The most remarkable single instance of this development is seen in the warm and sunny valley of the Salt River, where, means of irrigation the city of Phoenix has arisen, and is soon destined to become one of the large cities of the Southwest through the construction of the enormous Tonto Basin Reservoir.

A Homecrofters' Village is now being formed near Phoenix; it is the outgrowth of and combines three great ideas.

1. That the national government should irrigate the deserts and drain the swamps to create opportunities for men to get homes on the land who want only sufficient land each to occupy and use and intensively cultivate with his own labor.

2. That the men who want such homes should be aided to get them by an organization which should work solely for the benefit of the Home-seeker and aid him in every possible way to get the best quality of land in small tracts for the lowest possible price with perfect titles and water rights.

3. That the success of the Home-seekers who secure those homes should be promoted through an organization which would plan to aid in building village communities where the highest possible advantages of education, co-operation and social life and the most attractive rural environment would surround the homes and be a part of the home life of the residents of the village.

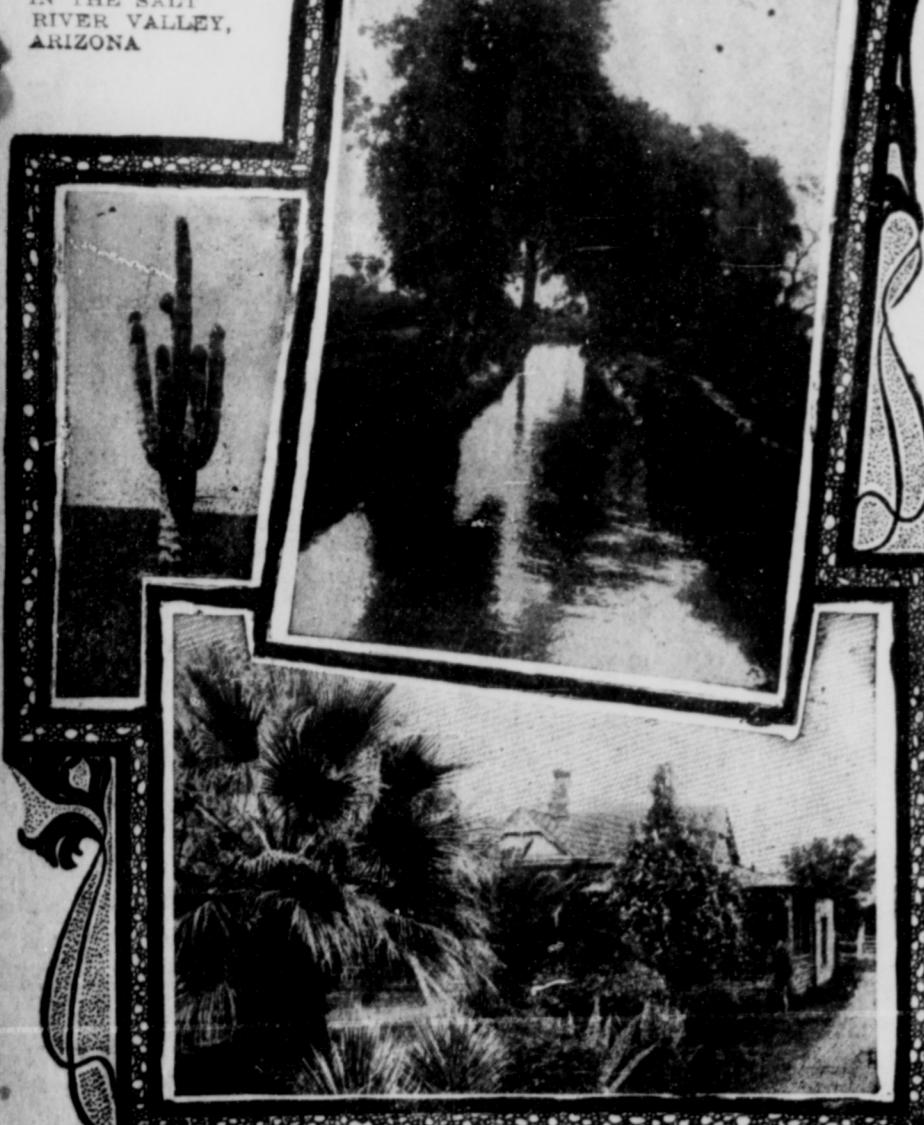
To carry into practical operation these three great ideas, three separate organizations were in turn planned and formed by George H. Maxwell. The first idea was carried out through The National Irrigation Association, which conducted a great campaign for national irrigation resulting in the enactment of the National Irrigation Act in June, 1903.

The second idea was formulated and put into working operation through the organization of the Rural Settlements Association.

The third idea has been embodied in an organization recently formed called the Homecrofters' Gild of the Tallman, an account of which was given in the last issue of this paper.

In each of these associations Mr.

DESSERT, TOWN, AND IRRIGATION CANAL SCENES IN THE SALT RIVER VALLEY, ARIZONA



Maxwell was and is still the active moving spirit, and those who avail themselves of the opportunities he is laboring to create for men of moderate means to get homes on the land will secure the benefit of his wide experience, extending over more than fifteen years during which time he has given the closest study to every element necessary to the success of the man who makes a home on irrigated land.

GREAT IRRIGATION DAM.

After the passage of the National Irrigation Act, Mr. Maxwell spent several months in the Salt River Valley aiding in the work of organizing the land owners of that Valley into an

association known as the Salt River Valley Water Users Association. That Association contracted with the national government for the construction under the National Irrigation Act of the great Tonto Reservoir which is now being built on Salt River.

Some 70 miles above Phoenix, and what was once an almost inaccessible region, visited only by the murderous Apaches and the old-times outlaws, the Salt River and its tributary, Tonto Creek, emerge from a towering canyon. Here 2,000 men are at work on the great Tonto dam. This huge structure will rise 284 feet above the

level of the river, and will be 1,200 feet wide at the top and 1,000 feet wide at the bottom.

Believing that the first practical demonstration of the profits to be derived from garden farms of this class should be so organized as to embody

PROSPEROUS SCENES IN TEMPE, ONE OF THE OUTLYING TOWNS NEAR PHOENIX.



foundation, and 230 feet above the river level. Eight hundred feet wide at the top or curb, it will form a giant wedge connecting the towering canyon walls, and become, as the engineer's report states, an immovable and everlasting as the adjoining rock.

It will create a lake, backing the water up the Salt River 14 or 15 miles and 10 miles up the Tonto. When the reservoir is completed the water will flow in the river channel for 44 miles, and then be diverted by means of canals to the irrigable lands surround-

ing the reservoir. Mr. Maxwell employed two of the most expert agriculturists in the Salt River Valley, whose long residence there and familiarity with the country peculiarly qualified them to select land to the best advantage. These gentlemen, the Broomell Brothers, spent several months looking over land and finally selected a tract adjoining the tracks of the Phoenix & Eastern Railroad, one mile from the street railway in the city of Phoenix, immediately under the Salt Canal, and having the oldest and best of all the old water rights in the Valley. To these old water rights will be added the Government Reservoir Right as soon as the reservoir system is completed.

The soil in this tract is the finest alluvial loam, resulting from thousands of years of rich deposit from the Salt River, but above all danger of overflow. For more than a year the Rural Settlements Association has been at work preparing this land for subdivision and settlement. It has been all leveled and checked and distributing ditches and cross ditches built, the avenues planted with palms and olive trees, and everything done to put the tract in the best possible condition for homebuilding and for cultivation in vegetables, and melons and all kinds of truck gardening and small fruit and berry culture.

SURE CROPS UNDER IRRIGATION.

For such products, the absolute certainty of a water supply always and at any time whenever needed without any human possibility of shortage is the corner stone and the only sure foundation for success. Any uncertainty in the water supply means failure.

Realizing this, and bringing to a solution of the problem his long experience and wide observation of the essential elements of complete success in the making of such homes as it has been planned should be made on this tract, Mr. Maxwell went still beyond the assurance even of water from the river and the government reservoir, and there has been put down on the property a group of wells, on which a pumping plant will be constructed. These wells have an inexhaustible supply of underground water which will furnish more water than can be used for the irrigation of the lands in question. The pumping plant will be organized as a co-operative water company so that each home owner in the tract will have his proportion of ownership in it, and the furnishing of pumped water to adjoining land may be made a source of substantial profit to those who are so fortunate as to be co-owners in the plant. None will be allowed to become co-owners in it except those who acquire one of the tracts into which this Rural Settlements Association land will be subdivided. It is therefore manifest that the tract of land which is now being subdivided by the Association under the direction of Mr. Maxwell, with Mr. J. W. Broomell acting as Local Superintendent on the ground, offers the following advantages to the home-seeker:

First, a selection of the very best tract of land so far as quality of the land is concerned, that could be found in the Salt River Valley—rich and inexhaustible alluvial bottom land, pe-

culiarly adapted to the culture of the crops which yield the highest acreage profit with intensive cultivation.

Second, a water right in the oldest and best canal system in the Valley, which will be added to by water from the Tonto Basin Reservoir from the national government, and still further supplemented by a right in the co-operative water company that will own and operate the pumping plant.

men especially of every town and village in the country. It will be a demonstration and a working model for the subdivision of land now held in large tracts near every town or village into small Garden Homes where the prosperity of the many small garden farms will contribute to the volume of trade and prosperity of the merchants of the town and en-

"For your sagacious, persistent, untiring and able efforts in this cause the country owes you a debt of gratitude."

GEORGE F. STONE,

Secretary Chicago Board of Trade.

"The citizens of Billings and Yellowstone County, through the undersigned, desire to express to you their hearty congratulations and thanks for your efforts in behalf of the Irrigation Bill just passed."

BILLINGS COMMERCIAL CLUB.

"We realize that it was owing to your ability, tact, industry and tenacity that the irrigation measure was carried to a successful conclusion at such an early date."

A. A. BURNHAM,

General Secretary National Business League, Chicago.

"There ought to be some recognition of your efforts. It was almost unanimous through the efforts of your association, and particularly through your untiring efforts in behalf of the legislation, that the great sentiment in the east in favor of national legislation came to our relief in the House of Representatives."

JOHN F. SHAFROTH,

Member of Congress from Colorado.

"Please accept my heartfelt congratulations for the favorable action just taken by the House on your bill. It looks now as if you had won the fight, and the great work is to have proper attention given to the government."

H. M. KINNEY,

President National Association of Wagon Makers.

"I extend to you my heartfelt congratulations and others than for the noble results of your efforts in behalf of the national irrigation project. To my way of thinking the said results are due more to your untiring work than to any other one thing."

CARL F. ADAM,

Vice-president and Manager, Alcatraz Asphalt Paving Co., Los Angeles, California.

"I want to congratulate you on the magnificent achievement you won in Congress. I fear the nation at large will not give you all the credit that is due you, but your friends all know that this irrigation bill would never have been passed but for your untiring efforts and hard work. Your bill will certainly always be remembered by the grateful people west of the Missouri River."

JOHN STEEL,

General Agent The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Omaha, Nebraska.

"To you, more than to any other one man, is due a larger share of credit, first, for the conception; second, for the crystallization, and, third, for the passage of the National Irrigation Bill. You have my hearty and sincere congratulations."

R. W. TANSILL,

Chairman Executive Committee, Pacific Irrigation Company, Carlsbad, New Mexico.

"It is truly a great pleasure to be able to congratulate you on the results of your long campaign and the first-class work you have done. The whole west rejoices with you."

WM. H. CHADWICK,

President Horticultural Society of Chicago.

"I was both surprised and gratified to read in the Associated Press dispatches that the Irrigation Bill had passed the House. The monument to your work is growing by leaps and bounds, and I congratulate you upon your splendid success. I called on Mr. Schurmeier this morning, and he is very, very much pleased. He appreciates the work in your work that has done the business."

BENJAMIN F. BEARDSLEY,

Secretary St. Paul Chamber of Commerce.

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LOYALTY ENCAMPMENT OF KENTUCKY BAPTISTS

In Session this Week at Owensboro, Ky.,
Under the Auspices of the Baptist
Young People's Union of Ky.

PROGRAMME.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1.

CONQUEST DAY.

7:00 a. m. Morning Devotions.
9:00 a. m. Opening of Encampment
President B. A. Dawes.
9:30 a. m. Loyalty to our State
J. G. Bow, D. D.
Prof. W. O. Carver.

10:30 a. m. Loyalty to our Country
B. D. Gray, D. D.

11:15 a. m. Loyalty to the World
R. J. Willingham, D. D.

2:30 p. m. Special Music by the
Orchestra

3:00 p. m. Lecture "Acres of Diamonds"
Russell H. Conwell, D. D.

7:30 p. m. Band Concert
Rogers Band

8:00 p. m. Oriental Demonstration
Florence Ben Oliel

THURSDAY, AUG. 2.

EDUCATION DAY

7:00 a. m. Morning Devotions
9:00 a. m. Loyalty to the "Old
Kentucky Home"
B. B. Bailey, D. D.

9:45 a. m. Loyalty to Christian
Education
J. J. Taylor, D. D.

President Georgetown College

10:30 a. m. Loyalty to the Seminary
E. Y. Mullins, D. D., President

South Baptist Theological Seminary

11:15 a. m. Loyalty to Christian
Literature
J. N. Prestridge, D. D.

2:30 p. m. Special Music by the
Orchestra

3:00 p. m. Lecture
Russell H. Conwell, D. D.

7:30 p. m. Band Concert
Rogers Band

8:00 p. m. Oriental Entertainment
Florence Ben Oliel

FRIDAY, AUG. 3.

CONVENTION DAY

7:00 a. m. Morning Devotions
9:00 a. m. Service of Song

9:30 a. m. Loyalty to our King
F. C. Dargan, D. D.

10:15 a. m. Loyalty to our Church
T. T. Eaton, D. D.

11:00 a. m. Loyalty to our Union
J. H. Chandler, President
Baptists Young People's Association
of Louisville

11:30 a. m. Brief addresses by Local
Presidents and others

12:00 m. Business Session—Annual
Election of Officers

2:30 p. m. Special Music by the
Orchestra

3:00 p. m. Lecture by
A. C. Dixon, D. D.

7:30 p. m. Band Concert

8:00 p. m. Ross Crane—Cartoonist

SATURDAY, AUG. 4.

BIBLE DAY

7:00 a. m. Morning Devotions
9:00 a. m. Loyalty to the Bible
E. Y. Mullins, D. D.

9:45 a. m. A Loyal Laity and the
Sunday School
J. M. Frost, D. D.

10:15 a. m. Loyalty in reaching the
Unidentified
Field Secretary, R. M. Inlby

11:00 a. m. Loyalty to the teaching
Function
W. J. McGlothlin, D. D.

1 The aim of Sunday school
teaching

Music

2 The principles of Sunday
school teaching

1:30 p. m. The Adult department

For that Dandruff

There is one thing that will
cure it—Ayer's Hair Vigor.
It is a regular scalp-medicine.
It quickly destroys the germs
which cause this disease.
The unhealthy scalp becomes
healthy. The dandruff disappears,
had to disappear. A healthy scalp means a great deal
to you—healthy hair, no dandruff, no pimples, no eruptions.
The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
Ayer's SARSAPARILLA.
PILLS.
CHERRY PECTORAL.

1:30 p. m. Primary Department
problems

Miss Adeline B. Zacher
(Primary department conference
will be held in Lecture hall)

2:30 p. m. Special Music

3:00 p. m. Lecture by
A. C. Dixon, D. D.

7:30 p. m. Band Concert

8:00 p. m. Ross Crane—Cartoonist

**For
Barbed
and
Smooth**
YR
SEE
HINA
&
COX.

Reflection.

A glittering mirror, a polished bar,
Myriad glasses, straws in a jar,
A kind young man all dressed in
white

Are my recollections of last night.

A sidewalk narrow, far too long,
A sloppy gutter, a policeman strong,
The slamming door of a jolting
huck,

Are my recollections of coming
back

The steps were slippery and hard to
climb,

Best often and lots of time,

An awkward keyhole, a misplaced
chair,

Informed the folks that I was there.

A heated interior, an aching head,

A seasick man and a revolving
bed,

Cocktails, fizzies, drinks galore,

I emptied them all on the bedroom
floor.

And in the morning came bags of
ice,

So necessary in the life of vice,

And when the ice had eased the
pain

Did I swear off? NOPE, GOT DRUNK
AGAIN!

A Healing Gospel.

The Rev. J. C. Warren, pastor of
Sharon Baptist church, Bellair, Ga.,
says of Electric Bitters: "It's a god-
send to mankind; it cured me of lame-
back, stiff joints, and complete phys-
ical collapse. I was so weak it took
me an hour to walk half a mile. Two
bottles of Electric bitters have made
me so strong I have walked 3 miles
in fifty minutes. It's made a new
man of me." Greatest remedy for
weakness and all stomach, liver and
kidney diseases. Sold under guar-
antee at Woods & Orme's.

Judge Gordon will give \$50 in
special premiums in a colt show on
the closing day of the great Hopkins-
county fair.—Hustler.

Summer Diarrhoea in Children.

During the hot weather of the
summer months the first unnatural
looseness of a child's bowels should
have immediate attention to check
the disease before it becomes serious.
All that is necessary is a few doses
of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy, followed by a dose
of castor oil to cleanse the system.

Rev. M. O. Stockland, Pastor of the
first M. E. church, Little Falls,
Minn., writes: "We have used Cham-
berlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea
Remedy for several years, and find it
a very valuable remedy, especially
for summer disorders in children.

Sold by Woods & Orme the leading

Pearls from the Wabash.

Vincennes, Ind., July 27.—Precious
stones to the value of \$20,000
were purchased here by Morris Bro-
wer, an importer of American pearls
with headquarters in New York city.
This is the largest transaction that
has been made in Vincennes since
the pearl industry was established.
Among the numerous pearls that were
purchased by Mr. Bower were ten
especially handsome and large ones.
For one of the ten he paid \$2,500.
The importer has been in the Wabash
pearl field for a week, and in that
time has bought \$40,000 worth of
pearls. He is buying up all of the
larger and better stones that he can,
and will place them in the European
markets.

Mr. Bower is said to be the largest
pearl buyer in the United States and
was the owner of the \$250,000 necklace
that attracted much attention at
the St. Louis World's Fair. The local
dealers made big profits on the
stones.

Given Up to Die

R. Spiegler, 1204 N. Virginia St.,
Evansville, Ind., writes: "For over
five years I was troubled with kidney
and bladder affections which caused
me much pain and worry. I lost
flesh and was all run down, and one
year ago had to abandon work entire-
ly. I had three of the best physi-
cians, who done me no good and I
was practically given up to die. Foley's
Kidney cure was recommended and
the first bottle gave me great relief.
After taking the second bottle
I was entirely cured."

Struck It Rich.

Louisville capitalists have struck it
rich in Crittenden by a lucky find of
lead and zinc ore. Experts were at
work prospecting for fluor spar when
at the depth of 30 feet they unex-
pectedly uncovered a rich vein of
zinc and lead ore. The mines are
located near Crittenden Springs, Ky.,
and near the old Eclipse mines, that
are among the richest lead and zinc
mines in the country.—Evansville
Courier.

Don't Grumble

When your joints ache and you suffer
from Rheumatism. Buy a bottle of
Ballard's Snow Liniment and get
instant relief. A positive cure for
rheumatism, burns, cuts, contracted
muscles, sore chest, etc. Mr. I. T.
Bogy, prominent merchant of Willow
Point, Texas, says that he finds
Ballard's Snow Liniment the best all
round liniment ever discovered. At
Woods & Orme's.

Chased by a Panther.

Fort Worth, Tex., July 24.—A
young son of Bud Mayes, of Burnett,
was playing near the house when it
was attacked by a panther. His sis-
ter, not much older, ran to his assis-
tance, and the panther backed off a
short distance. But when she piz-
zed the boy up and ran for home the
panther followed at her heels, trying
to snatch the child out of her arms.
She finally reached the house in safety.
The panther made the neighbor-
hood hideous with its screams for
a while, but finally returned to the
adjacent mountains.

Frightfully Burned.

Charles W. Moore, a machinist of
Ford City, Pa., had his hand fright-
fully burned in an electrical furnace.
He applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve
with the usual result, "a quick and
perfect cure." Greatest healer on
earth for burns, wounds, sores, ecze-
ma and piles. 25c. at the drugstore
of Woods & Orme.

Burglary at Providence.

Hustler: The dry goods store of
Martin & Woodson, at Providence,
was broken into Friday night and
looted. The amount of the loss has
not been ascertained, as the store
was kept closed all Saturday morning
awaiting the arrival of a bloodhound
from this city. It is thought that
the loss is considerable, as the store
is badly torn up.

The burglars gained an entrance
through a window at the rear of the
store. The work was done during
the severe thunderstorm which serv-
ed as a protection.

As soon as the burglary was dis-
covered the authorities in this city
were communicated with and officer

of the law was sent to the scene. The
burglars left at 8:30 o'clock with a
load of merchandise.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic
has stood the test 25 years. Average Annual Sales over One and a Half Million
bottles. Does this record of merit appeal to you? No Cure, No Pay.
Enclosed with every bottle is a Ten Cent package of Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.

The Crittenden

Press

Established

1879

Has the Largest Circulation of any
Country Weekly Published in
Western Kentucky

To Prospective Subscribers

For over Twenty-Seven Years the old
Crittenden Press has been a welcome visitor
to the homes of Crittenden county, in fact it has
become a part of the family. Those who have
been on our books all these long twenty-seven
years, say "it gets better each year; like wine
it improves with age," which is the best ad-
vertisement we can offer, except the Twelve
Pages crowded with news of Home, Farm,
Neighborhood, Local, General, Deaths, Births
and Marriages it conveys to you each week.

We Reach the People

To Advertisers: The best and surest way
to reach the homes of Crittenden county is
through the Crittenden Press which visits
them each week, and is read from the oldest
to the youngest member of the family. Others
have succeeded through its columns, why not
you?

Sample Copies Sent Free to any address
on request.

Our Job Department

Is equipped with the latest improved machin-
ery; our type faces the latest, and every job
we turn out is neatly executed, and first-class.

We Print Everything

From a Visiting Card to a Full Sheet Poster
and print it right. If you want Note Heads,
Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Statements, Circu-
lars, Wedding Invitations, Reception Cards,
Funeral Notices see us. Mail orders receive
prompt attention.

We are Printers and we Pride Our- selves on our Work

Cheap Home Seekers Rates

are on sale the First and Third
Tuesdays in each month

VIA

Illinois Central Railroad

South Southwest West and Northwest

Round trip tickets, bearing return
limit of 30 days. Stop over at many
points are permitted on both the go-
ing and return trip. We can give
you the lowest rate to any point you
wish to go. Inquire of local agent
or address H. C. Webb, C. P. & T.
A., 126 Main St., Evansville, Ind.

MARKET BASKET.

BUTTER—Packing 12c per lb.;
good country 12½-13c; Elgin 21c in
60-lb. tums. 22½c in 30 lb. tubs; El-
gin lb. prints 22½c.

POULTRY—Hens 10c per lb.; roosters
5c per lb.; spring chickens 12c; ducks
old 8c, young 10c; turkeys 8c;

Visit Us at Your Earliest Convenience to Your Advantage!

WINNING PRICES!

WINSOME STYLES!

Ye Bargain Hunters
Look Here!

Clothing

SUITS AND PANTS

The right kind for Men, Young Men and Boys. Our WHOLE STOCK must go. We CUT THE PRICE to sell them.

\$7.50	Buy a Good	\$10.00	Suit
10.00	"	14.00	"
5.50	"	7.50	"
3.00	Boys Goods	4.50	"
2.00	"	3.00	"

Our \$2.00 Pants

Are what you want. They are here for you. LET US SHOW YOU.

Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, Druggets
Lace Curtains

Shoes and Oxfords!

You can't go without shoes, and even if you could you wouldn't do so after seeing the styles and shapes we are placing on sale at almost cost of production prices.

ALL LOW CUTS

At Cut Low Prices

\$2.50	Ladies Fine Slippers	\$1.98
1.75	"	1.48
1.50	"	1.25
1.25	"	1.10

Misses and Children's Slippers from 50c to \$1.25 worth much more.

COME AND SEE. YOU'LL BE YOUR OWN JUDGE.
Everything Priced to Sell.

Mens' Patent Low Cuts

One lot worth \$3.50 for	\$2.98
" "	3.00 for 2.48
" "	2.50 for 1.98

Newest Styles Best Goods

White Canvass Low Cuts

At One-fourth off Prices.

Wash Goods

Dress Goods

THE KIND YOU LIKE

The Best Styles. They're new.
They're Stylish.

LOOK AT THEM

35c	Wash Goods	18c	yd
25c	"	15c	yd
15c	"	10c	yd
10c	"	7c	yd

LOOK AT THEM!

Straw Hats

At Clean Out
Prices

Ladies 25c Lace Collars 15c

YANDELL-GUGENHEIM COMPANY.

The Crittenden Press

S. M. JENKINS Editor and Publisher.

Entered as second-class matter June 26th, 1870, at the post office at Marion, Ky., under the Act of Congress of March 3d, 1870.

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THURSDAY, AUG. 2, 1906

We are authorized to announce W. F. COWPER, of Smithland, as a candidate to represent the counties of Crittenden and Livingston in the next General Assembly, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

Mayfield has been in the throes of a lynching excitement several days, black brute who assaulted a white woman being the object of the mob's vengeance. The negro was captured and sent to Paducah for safe keeping, and from there he was transferred to Louisville. Court being in session at Mayfield the mob was persuaded to let the law take its course. A grave was dug, a jury empaneled and the prisoner sent for trial. It was expected that on his arrival it would not take more than one hour to try, convict and hang him on a scaffold which had been hastily erected for the purpose and the black devil is by this time doubtless under the sod. This is about the quickest piece of retributive legal justice yet placed on record.

There has been no truth in the rumors that John D. Rockefeller would be arrested immediately upon his arrival in this country from Europe. His attorneys had already given bond for his appearance at court when wanted, and there was no occasion for his arrest.

President Roosevelt has been politely requested by leading Republican members of the Reform party of Pennsylvania to keep his hands off of politics in that state this year and the President has promised compliance with their wishes.

In the Corey divorce suit at Reno, Nev., the other day, a sister of the defendant said she did not believe there was a rich man in the city of New York who was morally fit to associate with their sons or to bring them up and educate them.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The leading secret societies of our country continue to increase in membership. There is something in a secret organization that strongly appeals to a married man.

An unemployed man can not be happy, nor can one who is improperly employed. We have swarms of idlers among us; that is, men who pursue no useful occupation and who sponge their way, often enjoying the luxuries of life, living upon the hard earnings of others. In this grand and glorious country no one need be without an honorable occupation.

Did you ever stop to reflect that it was one thing to talk about people and another thing to have people talk about you? If those of us who use our tongues a little too freely about our neighbors would stop and reflect about this matter and know the great evil that comes from too much gossip and tattling, we are sure we would call a halt and gossip no more forever.

While we beautify our gardens we should not forget our relatives and friends who are at peaceful rest. There are little mounds in the cemetery, and it is fitting that our Silent City should be kept in order. None of us are too poor to plant a rose above the resting place of a relative or friend.

Some magnitude of the growth of the Christian Endeavor Society can be seen from the statement that in this country alone there has been a gain in membership of sixty thousand and during the last six months.

We have tried in all possible ways to show our appreciation of the liberal patronage given us since the first day of our coming into this city. In the columns of our paper we have fought for our town to the best of our ability. We would not be egotistical but believe by using this paper as a weapon we have been enabled to render some assistance to the enterprise and growth of our little city. If our paper has pleased you we are fully repaid for our heart labor we have given it, and can promise our readers that in the future it will be far superior to the past, as we have decided to give more attention and work to the local field, realizing our readers appreciate a spicy local paper.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The Following Have Paid or Renewed their Subscriptions
Since Last Report.

Wm Todd, Piney
Dave Gilliland, city
Nannie Hamilton, Sheridan
Mrs. M. Wright city
H. F. Ray, Charlotte, N. C.
Florence Franks, Levias
R. Boyd, Salem
Mrs. John Asbridge, Fredonia
A. A. Deboe, city
Rush Stephenson, city
G. B. Taylor, city
E. J. Hayward, city
J. L. Lamb, Iron Hill
Kate Farmer, city
W. R. Cruce, New Orleans
W. H. Heath, Fredonia
Urin Terry, city
J. C. Oxford, Elizabethtown
Oscar Turner, Crab Orchard
W. J. Stone, Kuttawa
Wm. Hurley, Tolu
John Eblen, Robards
J. G. Eigeman, Rockport
B. L. Franklin, Charles
C. A. Kincheloe, Sacramento
M. D. Kidwell, Central City
L. Kirkpatrick, Lewisburg
W. H. Bomer, Cloverport
S. Katz, Tobuport
A. F. Kime, Union
W. T. King, Stanhope
A. O. Kelsey, Ohio City
J. C. Knotzars, Renfrow
T. J. Hammond, Gracey
S. F. Hughes, Scottsville
W. P. Her, Rockport
John Igglehart, Panther
T. Irwin, Cameron
Mrs. M. H. James, Cadiz
W. C. Jolly, Grand Rivers
C. W. Jones, Central City
Harry James, Clarkson
Sam Terry, " "
J. A. Gill, Poe
Harmon Flanary, Tolu
R. P. Underdown, Fords Ferry
Sam Walker, City
Dink Lynn, Levias
S. Kuebler, Jasper
Ed Kuebler, Haysville
M. Kinmonth, Rochester
J. Kelley, Oakland
Robt. Gray, Ottwell
J. G. Gilmore, Calhoun
E. M. Taylor, Shady Grove
Henry Tein, Evansville

W. Gillikan, Oakland

S. W. Terry, San Francisco
Rev. Boyce Taylor, Murray
M. L. Polhamus, Fort Wayne
T. B. Barnes, Salem
W. T. Elkins, city
Smith James, Paducah
D. A. Lowery, Tribune
Loyd Posey, New Orleans
W. A. Nichols, Charleston
A. C. Cruce, Ardmore
H. C. Love, city
M. C. Cone, Curve, Tenn.



The Union services will be held next Sunday night at the Cumberland church, Rev. J. H. Butler will deliver the sermon.

At the Baptist church on last Sunday morning at 11 o'clock Rev. Butler spoke to a large and attentive audience on "the Worship and service of God," taking for his text, Job, 21:15.

No service at night the congregation were invited with the other congregations of the city in worship at the Christian church. Preaching next Sunday at 11 a. m. at the Baptist church by the pastor, J. H. Butler.

Rev. James F. Price returned from Calloway Co. Tuesday night. He has been conducting a meeting near Hazel.

Rev. Virgil Elgin is conducting a series of meetings at the Salem church.

Rev. J. R. McAfee has returned from Salem and will fill his regular appointment next Sunday morning at the Methodist church.

Services next Sunday morning at the Cumberland church. Preaching by the pastor Rev. J. F. Price at 11 o'clock. The public is cordially invited.

Regular services at the Presbyterian church next Sunday by the pastor, Rev. Benjamin Andres.

Crittenden Springs Hotel

F. M. DAVIDSON, Prop.

Now Open to Guests

Fare as good as the market affords. Cool rooms. Clean beds. Rates reasonable.

The New Gill House.

After sixteen months since the big Marion fire I have been able to secure a nice, commodious house, centrally located. I have a nice yard, with lots of shade. My beds and rooms are neat and clean; my table is furnished with the best of the market affords. I solicit the custom of all who wish to stop at a dollar a day house when in Marion. Now I certainly owe a debt of gratitude to my country friends of this and adjoining counties, who so loyally stood by me when I could not give them good rooms. Also the commercial men who didn't forsake us when disaster came and I would be glad to have all come and I will prove to them by the hospitality they will receive, that I am one who does not forget past favors.

Respectfully,

Mrs. SARAH GILL.

For
Barbed
and
Smooth

SEE
HINA
&
COX.

Notice to Users of Electric Fans.

As previously advertised, the price of current is the same as last year, five cents per day. Maximum charge for entire season, (six months) \$5.00 to all customers on flat rates. Meter customers no extra charge, save meter reading.

Notice.

All persons being interested in the cemetery at Mt. Zion are hereby requested to meet with us there Saturday, Aug. 11, for the purpose of cleaning off the cemetery. Bring your dinner and such tools as will be needed. Bro. R. C. Love will preach for us in the afternoon.

Respt., The Committee.

Wilson Steam Laundry

Turns out nothing but first-class work, and will appreciate your patronage and guarantees satisfaction. If our work is not as good as you get elsewhere, we charge you nothing, which is as fair as we can offer.

We are prepared to wash, clean and press clothes. Give us a trial, we will please you.

Wilson Steam Laundry.

WE'LL NOT CARRY THEM OVER!

While we admit that we bought too heavy, at the same time we do not intend to carry over any goods to next season. Cut Prices coupled with the best seasonable Merchandise is the lever we shall use to move these goods quickly.

Ready to Wear Clothing

\$12.50 Outing Suits	\$ 7.75
7.50 " "	5.00
18.00 Three Piece Suits	14.00
15 and \$16 3-piece Suits	12.50
12.50 Three Piece Suits	8.50
10.00 " "	7.50
8 and \$9 Three Piece Suits	6.00

And the same knife went through our line of Boys and Young Mens Suits and Extra Pants.

Look at these Prices and then come and see the goods.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS
AND A PLEASURE TO PLEASE

We'll Save You Money on each Article You Buy See Us.

Slippers and Oxfords

Reduced Prices all the way through. No old stock in the line, all are new and up-to-date. Don't fail to see them if you want a bargain.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST
50c Shirt Made
..... SEE OUR LINE

Laces Embroider's Curtains Lawns Dimities Batistes Organies and Mulls at Special Prices

Every Walk in Life is Made Easy

By placing your into a pair of W. L. Douglas Shoes for Men or Duttenhofers for Ladies.

"Lion Brand" Shirts and Collars

Have won their reputation upon merits. TRY THEM
YOU'LL SEE THE REASON

Masonic Temple

TAYLOR & CANNAN



F. W. Nunn, dentist, suite 3 and 4, Press Building.

Morganfield and Marion Flour at 50c per sack at Hicklin Bros.

John Yandell, of Frances, was in town last week on business.

For a nice shine try Dugan Ramage at Burns & McConnell's shop.

Miss Grace Ainsworth visited her sister, Mrs. Harry Hale, last week.

See our 10 cent ching, it is nice. Hicklin Bros.

Mrs. Maggie Coon, of the Frances community, was in town shopping last week.

Nunn & Tucker have hammocks, settees, lawn chairs, swings and other summer comfortables.

Chester Sigler, of Morganfield, was the guest of Maurice Sutherland last week.

Harry Watkins, of Mayfield, arrived in the city Thursday on a business trip.

Sofas, divans, tete-a-tetes, rockers and chairs of all styles and prices at Nunn & Tuckers.

Mrs. Gus Summerville and son, Frank, were in the city Thursday on a shopping expedition.

Dr. R. J. Morris has returned from Philadelphia where he took a post graduate course.

Miss Sallie Bond, of Princeton, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Gus Taylor, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Durham, of Nebo, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Durham Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry V. Stone are the proud parents of a fine boy who arrived at their home Monday night.

Miss Nellie Williams returned to her home in Providence Monday after visiting her sister Mrs. S. Gugenheim.

Mrs. Taylor visited her daughters, Mrs. Hardwick, of Charleston, Mo., and Mrs. Davis, of Mayfield, last week.

Mrs. Jesse Olive and daughter, Nellie, of Eddyville, arrived in the city Thursday to visit Mrs. Jane Wilson.

Miss Dorothy Inez Price who attended Bob Taylor's lecture at Morganfield last Wednesday night returned home Thursday.

Woods & Orme have the largest stock and lowest prices on tablets, school books and everything in the way of school supplies. Don't forget the place—Woods & Orme.

Mrs. B. Hunter, mother of Mrs. E. J. Hayward, has returned from a visit to her son, Stephen Hunter, in St. Louis. He accompanied her here and left Friday night for his home.

FOR SALE:—10 head young mules in good order. Some broken to work, some not bridle wise.

S. M. Jenkins.

F. W. Nunn, dentist, suite 3 and 4, Press Building.

20 All Steel hay rakes at \$13.50. Cochran & Pickens.

Give us a call when you need a tablet. Fohs.

Baby chairs and buggies at Nunn & Tucker's.

20 All Steel hay rakes at \$13.50. Cochran & Pickens.

Be happy, use Corydon Bread. Morris & Yates.

We have a complete line of stationery, tablets and pencils. Fohs.

A. M. Witherspoon and wife, of Fulton, are expected here next week to visit relatives.

Capt. Haase, wife and daughter, Miss Blanche, and Miss Kittie Gray went to Cerulean Springs last Friday.

Misses Jessie Glenn and Lillian Gresham of Eddyville, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. McConnell this week.

H. C. Moore was elected Tax Collector of the city of Hopkinsville last week to take the place of Gus Tandy, deceased.

Mrs. Rose Mayes, of Caldwell Springs, was here Saturday the guest of her sister, Mrs. Sam Hughes and brother, J. F. Flanary.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Watt Lamb, Sam Gugenheim, R. D. Drescher, Will McElroy left Wednesday for Dawson Springs to spend a few days.

Mrs. Wm. Barnett and daughters, Misses Katie and Esther, of Tolu, were in the city Tuesday, enroute to Dawson to spend a few days.

E. H. Holtsclaw is working now for the West Kentucky Coal Co., at Wheatecroft. He is assisting in building a lot of mineas residences.

Mrs. Ellen Croft and her daughters, Misses Willie, Jessie and Ruth, have returned from a visit to Mrs. James Farris and Mrs. Mary Fleming at Salem.

Have you tried Corydon bakery bread? It's no sweat shop stuff, but pure and clean. Try it and our word for it you'll always use it. Morris & Yates.

Mrs. R. C. Walker and daughter Evalyn, of Grand Junction, Colo., arrived Monday evening and are the guests of Mrs. Jane Walker on north Main street.

Missionary meeting and children's rally at Deer creek church third Sunday in August. All day service. Dinner on the ground; everybody welcome.

Mrs. M. C. Cone and her son, Mr. Chas. Duvall, of Curve, Tenn., were in the city Saturday, en route home, after a month's visit among relatives in the country.

Louis Jeffreys and sister of Union county, and Mrs. Mary Towery of Providence, were the guests of J. W. Jeffreys in the Iron Hill section last week, returning home Saturday.

18 pounds of sugar at Hicklin Bros. for 75c.

Geo. D. Kemp and family visited Dr. W. C. Kemp, at Luzon, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Noah Fox visited their son at Providence Saturday and Sunday.

An ice cream supper was greatly relished at John Stewart's Saturday night.

Henry Simpson and wife and Martin Sutton and wife visited relatives and friends in Webster county Saturday and Sunday.

Dave Woods has forsaken the low grounds of Missouri and returned to his first love, the hills of Crittenden.

H. N. Lamb has been improving his resilience.

Mrs. Cora Thomas, of Marion, is visiting relatives in this section.

Mrs. Dan Brown, whose father was the late Martin Joyce, is dangerously ill and her recovery is doubtful.

Cloud Drennan, returned from Missouri accompanied by Mrs. Hallie Baker, formerly of this community.

King & Doyle Mine Running

Teams can now get coal regularly at this mine near Rosebud.

FRANK VICK, Lesse,
Blackford, Ky.

Fine Seed Wheat.

I have 100 bushels of "Kentucky Wonder" seed Wheat that I will sell in quantities to suit purchaser. This wheat has been grown in this state but two years and is the best seed wheat on the market.

B. F. WALKER, Marion, Ky.

BE SURE OF YOUR INSURANCE

HOW?

By giving your business to

Bourland & Haynes

Phone 32. :: Opposite P. O.

MARION, - - - - - KENTUCKY

HAGER OPENS CAMPAIGN

Vigorously Answers Hays at Mt. Sterling.

MONTGOMERY DEMOCRATS GIVE HIM A WARM WELCOME AND TURN OUT IN FORCE TO HEAR HIM, NOTWITHSTANDING INCLEMENT WEATHER — GOOD WORK OF STATE ADMINISTRATION PROVEN TO SATISFACTION OF ALL.

(Special to State Journal)

Mr. Sterling Hager, late Judge S. W. Hager opened his campaign for the governorship here this afternoon, speaking before a large assembly of the representative leaders of Montgomery and the adjoining counties, who came in to hear and determine by the very element whether Attorney C. D. Grubbs introduced him.

Judge Hager spoke for a little over an hour. He reviewed the good record of the present Democratic administration, and answered to the fullest satisfaction of every Democrat present the distorted and malicious charges made by Attorney General Hays against the conduct of the state government. He took

Platform of Jefferson.

"A better platform has never been devised, the touchstone of which is equal and exact justice to all men and blessings of government secured by restraining men from injuring one another, leaving them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits and not taking from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned, such was the party of Jefferson; such the party of Jackson, and such is it in this good year of the 20th century hoary with age, as vigorous as when the sun rise in old Virginia and shed its splendor upon its infancy."

This historic party of the people is rich in having as its fearless, faithful and conscientious advocate the peerless William Jennings Bryan, not of Nebraska, but of the United States at large, whom prophecy has named our next President.

of promise and hope and come into our own. As the Democratic party has always been dignified in defeat, in victory it will be moderate. It is the party of the people; its battles are the people's battles. It has survived the fortunes of princes and of monarchs. It has known its defeats, and has had its triumphs; but in victory or defeat has always been the same, the enemy of the policies which favor the few to the exclusion of the many. From every defeat, no matter how overwhelming or inglorious, it has arisen fresh and vigorous to offer battle in behalf of the people as against corporate usurpation and has never faltered even at the last ditch. Like all good things, it can not perish. It may for a time be subdued and rest in the shadows, but when the battle cry of the great common people is sounded it rallies to their standard.

"What other political party could have so long survived the long years of successive defeats in our national elections? The Whigs, Know Nothings and all other parties suffering a few defeats, disintegrated, became as a dream past into oblivion, leaving only as a reminder of their existence a few traces on the political history of our nation, but the Democratic party as strong in its integrity and as vigorous as in its greatest triumphs, still lives, the pillar of the people's hope and stalwart defender of their rights. It lives and will continue to live so long as justice needs a champion, and so long as equality before the law and in governmental affairs shall be a part of the fabric of our republican form of government.

"And why has this great party survived the disasters of the past? Because it is founded on the broad principles of justice and equal rights to all; because espouses the cause of all the people and not a special few; because it believes in the constitution as almost a divine instrument and favors everything it is opposed to the high protective tariff that robs the consumer to enrich the producer; because, in fine, it is built on those lofty principles embodied in the first inaugural of Jefferson, the great founder of our party and constituting our party creed from that time to the present.

Platform of Jefferson.

"A better platform has never been devised, the touchstone of which is equal and exact justice to all men and blessings of government secured by restraining men from injuring one another, leaving them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits and not taking from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned, such was the party of Jefferson; such the party of Jackson, and such is it in this good year of the 20th century hoary with age, as vigorous as when the sun rise in old Virginia and shed its splendor upon its infancy."

This historic party of the people is rich in having as its fearless, faithful and conscientious advocate the peerless William Jennings Bryan, not of Nebraska, but of the United States at large, whom prophecy has named our next President.

Misappropriation of Trust Funds.

"The world stands appalled at the startling disclosures of the corruption exposed by the investigation of insurance companies whose officers, out of the trust funds that had been placed in their hands for the protection of widows and orphans, contributed to the National Republican Committee stupendous sums in return for which they were to receive governmental favor and protection and such legislation as they might require regardless of the rights of the citizens of these United States. When confronted with their turpitude, they not only did not deny it, but brazenly attempted to justify it on the ground of expediency. Our moral sense has been shocked by other similar instances.

Republican Party Compromises With Crime.

"To carry out its purposes the Republican party has compromised with crime, and, forgetting the sacred trust that was confided to it of a sound and economical government for the benefit of all the people, it has delegated its governmental powers to corporations and entered into a combine with them in consideration of these corrupt contributions made to promote its success. With the Democratic party there is no compromise with crime; its policies are grounded on higher, loftier and nobler principles. Even the Republican President at Washington has become a disciple of Democratic policies that in 1906 and 1908 were denounced throughout the land as heresies, or as the dreams of a visionary, and is found advocating and promoting the things Bryan has stood for these past ten years.

Kentucky's Part in Battles.

"Now, my friends, what part has our beloved Kentucky played in the preservation and perpetuation of Democratic principles and Democratic beliefs and the principles and Democratic success? With the exception of 1896, when the party was disrupted and torn asunder by reason of the money question, which was the controlling issue in that campaign, and when the Republican party had exacted from corporations the most stupendous corruption fund known to American politics, Kentucky has always cast her electoral vote for the Democratic candidates.

In 1908, when those composing the present state administration were candidates before the people, they were elected by a majority of 27,000, the largest majority that had been given any candidate in Kentucky in almost a quarter of a century. Again in 1904, presidential election, when every state that had ever cast its vote for a Republican candidate, and every state that was considered doubtful cast its electoral vote for Mr. Roosevelt, the Republican candidate for President, old Kentucky standing as the bulwark of Democracy, true to her faith and her traditions, loyal in her devotion to Democracy, unmoved by the siren and deceiving voice of the corruptionist, cast her untrammeled and loyal vote for the Democratic candidate for President by 12,000 majority. Why has Kentucky remained thus loyal? Why when all the doubtful states turned the other way, did she remain steadfast and unmovable? Because of her loyalty to Democratic teachings and her faith in the present state administration. This administration elected by such a handsome majority and entrusted by the people with the affairs of the state, has given to Kentucky an honest, faithful and economic management of public affairs, and has in all things done the right as has been given them to see the right.

Gen. Hays' Complaint.

"My opponent, Mr. Hays, in his opening speech at New Castle, drew a general indictment against the Democratic administration, which in excess of irony he terms a machine. There are only two charges in his indictment that the statute of limitation has not run against. Every charge except the one termed 'Architects' fees' and the one termed 'Salary rebates' is made against the administration whose term closed on the first Monday in January, 1904, when the present administration, of which Mr. Hays is a member, assumed control of the affairs of the state. In 1903 the nominations for state officers were made in a primary election, no principles or policies being enunciated in a platform. The manner in which the affairs of the state were being conducted by the Democratic administration was promulgated as the platform upon which

Kentucky Out of Debt.

"When it was my honor to assume the responsibility of a member of the state administration, Kentucky had a bonded debt of one million dollars hanging over her and a tax rate of 55 cents on the one hundred dollars. Since then the bonded debt has been wiped out; the school term has been increased to six months; an annual appropriation of \$15,000 has been paid to the State College; \$15,000 a year is being paid to the Children's Home Society, whose benevolent work is applauded in every county in this Commonwealth; \$75,000 has been appropriated and paid for maintaining Kentucky's exhibits at the St. Louis Exposition; \$322,239 in appropriations for the enlargement and improvement of the asylums and penitentiaries; a home, at the cost of \$57,000, has been established for the maintenance and support of the poor and unfortunate veterans of the 'lost cause' who had the manhood and the courage to face even death in defense of what he thought was right. All this has been done with the tax rate reduced to 50 cents, and to-day your state occupies before the world, that most enviable position of a state absolutely free from debt or obligation. Few, if any, in all the sisterhood of states, can boast of such a splendid financial condition.

New Capitol.

"A capitol that will cost \$1,250,000 is now under construction, and will be completed before the expiration of the term of the present state administration. In architectural splendor and mechanical design it will be in keeping with the growth and glory of our proud Commonwealth. Wave after wave may roll by sweeping in its resistless course generations from the face of the earth, yet will this magnificent building stand as a monument to the fidelity with which the Commissioners have discharged the trust committed to them.

No Increase in Tax Rate.

"This will be done without increase of the present rate of taxation, and when the capitol is completed the tax rate may be reduced. As a member of that administration, I am proud of its record. I am proud of the material development; I am proud of the confidence that has been reposed in it, and that the unbounded resources of our mountains and hills have become a fruitful field for the investment of capital, and proud that business, commerce and manufacture have laid aside their timidity, shown their confidence in the party in power, and that under the wise and conservative policies of that party the business of industry lends its music to the ear.

School Per Capita.

"I am proud also that the present administration is to pay, this year, the largest sum in amount and per capita ever paid in support of the common schools of the state, and that while great honor is arrogated and claimed by President Roosevelt for regulation of interstate railroad rates, equal or greater honor may be claimed for our state executive and officials for exerting the full power of the law of the state to secure to the people of Kentucky just and reasonable rates and impartial service from the railroads within principles fair alike to the railroads and the people.

Account of Stewardship.

"Now, my fellow-citizens, for six and one-half years I have occupied the position of a public servant, four years as Treasurer and two and one-half years as Auditor. By virtue of these offices I have been a member of the Board of Valuation and Assessment. As Auditor I am chairman of the board. The duty of this board is to assess all corporate interests. I have always sought, without fear or favor, to require all such interests to bear their just and due proportion of the burden of taxation, and have put forth an earnest effort to compel the corporations to come up to the full requirements of the revenue laws, and to place all interests on an equal footing in the matter of taxation. The values of corporate franchises have been materially increased during my tenure in office, and this has been accomplished without undue oppression of any interest, in strict compliance with the law, against which no protest can be registered. While accomplishing these results, it has always been my endeavor to so administer the responsibilities of this office as to encourage and invite capital to invest in this state, and I am pleased to note a most gratifying increase in foreign capital which is seeking and finding investment here. Should I receive the nomination and be elected to the office to which I aspire, my attitude will continue the same, and as far as lies in my power, I will see that the laws of the Commonwealth are impartially enforced without fear of favor so that the prime objects of government are attained in securing to all the people of the state the rights of life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness.

Manner of Campaign.

"It is my purpose to conduct this campaign upon a high plane, and with a dignity commensurate with the honorable and exalted position to which my ambition leads me to aspire. No word of invective or abuse shall characterize any utterances of mine; for when this contest is ended I want the victor, whether it be myself or my opponent, to have the support of a united Democracy, thereby assuring ultimate triumph over the common enemy.

"This is a contest for supremacy within the Democratic household, and I would not indulge the character of campaign that would likely result in the accumulation of campaign material to be utilized by the Republicans in 1907.

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"My opponent, Mr. Hays, in his opening speech at New Castle, drew a general indictment against the Democratic administration, which in excess of irony he terms a machine. There are only two charges in his indictment that the statute of limitation has not run against. Every charge except the one termed 'Architects' fees' and the one termed 'Salary rebates' is made against the administration whose term closed on the first Monday in January, 1904, when the present administration, of which Mr. Hays is a member, assumed control of the affairs of the state. In 1903 the nominations for state officers were made in a primary election, no principles or policies being enunciated in a platform. The manner in which the affairs of the state were being conducted by the Democratic administration was promulgated as the platform upon which

the campaign of 1908 was based, and every speaker from every platform extolled in language of burning eloquence the wisdom, conservatism and economy that marked the leading characteristics of that administration. Upon that plea and upon that platform Mr. Hays and the rest of us were elected by the largest majority received by a state ticket for nearly a quarter of a century.

"Gen. Hays, equally with other officials constituting the present state administration, was elected to administer the affairs of the state with a double responsibility, not only to the Democrats of Kentucky, whose representatives they became, but to all the people of the state. For myself I have interpreted that commission from party and people, to do rather than shun or not doing, and standing by for the purpose of criticizing. It is a trite saying that it is much easier to be critical than to be correct. While not claiming for myself or associates in liability in acts, I do claim for them and myself that in all administrative duties we have brought to their discharge the very best judgment of which we were capable and have discharged these duties with an eye single to the best interests of the tax-paying public, and to the glory and renown of the state whose agents we are. It is a fair comment on his speech to say that in accusing others who have with as single-minded purpose as he can claim endeavored to serve the state he himself attempts to excuse himself.

"These criticisms are mainly directed to the several heads of 'public printing' 'Architects' fees,' 'increase of tax and expenditures.'

"With your indulgence, I will briefly note the criticisms, in the order in which he has seen proper to speak of them.

Public Printing.

"Under the law of the state, public prints are let to the lowest bidder in four several and distinct classes. Bids are received upon different classes, and the question to be first determined by the Printing Commission as determining the compensation to be paid is as to the class to which the particular printing belongs. In the Teachers' Registers and Trustee Record Books a question arose as to which class that character of work belonged. It was fully discussed before the board and afterwards referred to the Hon. Clinton J. Pratt, the then Attorney General of Kentucky, then and always regarded as a conscientious and able lawyer, and it was determined by him as a matter of legal construction, as well as by the board, that said class of work belonged to the second class and the work so classified was paid for under the contract at the contract price, no more and no less.

"This whole question was considered by an investigating committee, appointed by the Senate of Kentucky, which, after hearing all the evidence, made report completely exonerating members of the board of any unlawful or improper act, fixing the blame upon the terms of the law and not in its administration by members of the board. Senate Journal, 1904, P. 125, etc.

An increase in this item of practically

100 per cent.

In 1885, for criminal prosecutions, \$27,546. In 1895, for criminal prosecutions, 20,000. An increase of 37.5 per cent.

In 1895, expended for schools, \$2,028,496.

In 1905, expended for schools, 2,210,535.

"Of the total increase of expenditures under these three heads, in the sum of \$317,875, more than 50 per cent, or \$164,624, is increase in the amounts paid the schools.

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DYCESBURG.

An enjoyable entertainment was given in the Hall on the night of the 1st by Misses Lily and Maymie Graves for the benefit of the M. E. church.

An ice cream supper will be given on the Methodist church grounds on the night of the 4th for the benefit of the new Methodist church.

Mrs. Alice Crouch, of Paducah is the guest of Mrs. P. K. Cooksey and other friends here.

Miss Ada Dycus returned from a visit to Sedalia recently.

Mr. J. P. Brissey and family spent Sunday with the family of Edie Gregory.

Mr. W. E. Charles and family were called last week to the bedside of his father, Aaron Charles of Tyline, who is very low.

Mesdames Ida Yancey and Carrie Bradley are the guests of Mrs. Lula Mabry, of Wheatecroft.

Mrs. W. E. Graves returned from Louisville last week, where she spent several days.

Mrs. Jane Cethran has returned home from Murray.

Mrs. Callie Humphreys of Mexico is among her friends in Dycusburg this week.

Miss Maymie Graves and brother Hugh spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Shelby, of Salem.

Dr. Willie Graves and son Emmett of Paducah, were here recently, the guests of Miss Cora Graves.

J. R. Wells and family of Living-ston, visited relatives in this place last week.

Miss Nell Clifton of Marion, is visiting her friends here this week.

Mrs. Margaret Clifton, after spending several weeks with relatives here has returned to Marion.

Mrs. Grace Pruet and children of Malden, Mo., visited Miss Cora Graves recently.

Mrs. Lucy Yates and Miss Maymie Graves visited Mrs. Hattie Loyd of Princeton last week.

The ice cream supper given at the church on the 21st was a success, although the weather was very inclement. We realized a neat little sum.

Miss Maymie Steele is the guest of relatives at Grand Rivers.

Miss Edmonia Bennett of Paducah is the guest of Miss Lucy Gregory.

Messrs. Jim and Clyde Boaz, of Salem visited Dycusburg one day last week.

Mrs. Mary Langston has just returned from a visit to Dawson.

Mr. Fred Ramage and family and Mr. Ed. Ramage and Mrs. Henry Mitchell, attended the Ramage reunion at Kuttawa springs Sunday.

Mesdames Ruth Duvall, Rosa Simmons, Sue Ramage and Mr. Cleve Martin, are on the sick list at this writing, but none are now dangerously ill.

Mrs. J. R. McKinney and little son are the guests of her father's family at Oklahoma this week.

For
Barbed
and
Smooth

YR
SEE
MINA
&
COX.

NEW SALEM.

Wheat threshed.

Good rain Saturday night.

Will Watson is a very sick man.

Dr. Ratcliff, boss at the Eclipse mines, was a pleasant caller here Sunday.

Dave Woodford of Salem, was in our section Sunday.

Harris Austin went to Golconda Sunday.

We had a lot of mineral men from Louisville looking over our mineral lands last week.

Farmers breaking wheat lands.

Some farmers selling their wheat and some holding for better prices.

Wm. Binkney of Pinckneyville, was the guest of Harris Austin's family last week.

Clay hauling from the Stevens mines commenced again last week.

Barry Davidson has moved on the farm of W. C. Tyner.

THE MAN WHO WINS

Is the one who believes in an education and the benefits to be derived from it. It quickens the perception, ennobles the mind, and furnishes the information and skill for success and fortune.

A business education is useful; therefore, it is a practical education. Every business concern wants competent office help; you must educate for business.

Banks, railroads, manufacturing establishments, wholesale and retail stores of all kinds, constantly apply to us for bookkeepers, salesmen and stenographers. The wages are good and promotion is certain.

Established over thirteen years. Five hundred students the past year. Eight teachers. Four departments. Fifty typewriters. Recognized throughout the central west as the representative business school.

Fall term begins September 3rd. Send for catalogue. LOCKYEAR'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Evansville, Ind.

Wess Grimes received a very painful hurt last week by a fall from a horse.

Will Conyers, Lom Pace, a child of Henry Brouster's and a child of John Parr were all under the care of a doctor last week.

Mrs. Orilina Kirk visited Robert Kirk, in the Childress neighborhood this week.

Some of our neighbors surely had leaven in their wheatstacks. One man had a bigger pile of wheat after threshing than he did of straw before threshing.

DEAN SCHOOL HOUSE.

Rufus Terry, of Evansville, spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Terry.

We are informed that both Rufus and Ray Terry have secured good positions in railroad offices at Evansville. We are glad to see our boys doing well.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Majors, of Sebree, were guests of R. L. Drury and family last week.

Our school will open Aug. 13th, with Miss Mary Moore at the helm.

Mr. A. Dean delivered a nice lot of grade Southdown Ewes to Moore & Clement last Saturday, and the same day the dogs raided his registered flock and killed a couple of sheep.

Our young people enjoyed a musical at J. R. Postlethwait's Saturday night.

The few wheat raisers of our community are anxiously waiting for a thresher.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dean and Miss Annie Dean were in Marion Monday.

Unnecessary Expense.

Acute attacks of colic and diarrhea come on without warning, and quick relief must be obtained. There is no necessity of incurring the expense of a physician's services in such a case if Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is at hand.

A dose of this remedy will relieve the patient before a doctor could arrive. It has never been known to fail, even in the most severe and dangerous cases, and no family should be without it. For sale by Woods & Orme, the leading druggists in western Kentucky.

STAR.

Josh McDowell and John Sigler have each given their roads a good working.

George M. Travis has a fine growing crop of tobacco on the Wilson farm.

Mr. Bell, near Copperas springs, has had several days sickness.

Hunt & Hill are doing a good business with their sawmill.

Mr. Will Lamb has some fine hogs for the market.

B. F. Wheeler made a dash thru' this section Monday.

Mr. Burl Woodson has been employed to teach the school here; we wish him success.

James Hunt is in very delicate health.

A good many of our people are attending the meeting at Flat Rock this week.

James Riley has the finest crop of tobacco in this section.

Miss Etta Sullivan of Eddyville, visited Miss Ada Riley Monday.

J. A. Baker is wrestling with the chills.

Fred Crayne is attending the Flat Rock meeting.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

SHADY GROVE.

Road working is the order of the day.

Will Conyers, Lom Pace, a child of Henry Brouster's and a child of John Parr were all under the care of a doctor last week.

Mrs. Orilina Kirk visited Robert Kirk, in the Childress neighborhood this week.

Some of our neighbors surely had leaven in their wheatstacks. One man had a bigger pile of wheat after threshing than he did of straw before threshing.

John Woods went to Tilene Monday.

Henry McDowell of Henderson, who has been visiting here, returned home Tuesday.

Geo. Spence and Tom Wanless, of Providence, were here Tuesday.

William Green of Carlton, was here Wednesday.

John L. Gardner, of Piney, was here Tuesday.

Sylvester Travis, of Blackford, was here Friday.

Dr. McConnell and Warner Boyd went to Marion Wednesday.

Clarence Crittenden went to Providence Thursday.

Floyd McConnell went to Marion Monday.

W. H. Towery returned home from Evansville Monday.

Ed. Coleman is on the sick list.

Hodge Mayes went to Cresswell Monday on business.

W. F. Brown, of Piney was here Monday.

J. D. Elder and wife are spending this week at Dawson.

Dr. Dixon, of Providence, was here Monday.

Dr. Hardin of Marion was here Friday.

O. F. Towery went to Blackford Saturday.

John Melton went to Blackford Friday.

Roy Towery went to Princeton on Wednesday.

RODNEY.

Crops are looking fine in this section.

Mr. Eli Nunn was in Sturgis Friday.

We are having a few days of road working.

R. L. Phillips, Arthur Hazel and Otis Phillips are working with the telephone gang between Rosebud and Mattoon.

There has been a protracted meeting in progress at Rosebud eight or ten days and there is not much interest in the meeting.

Protracted meeting will begin at Baker the third Sunday in September.

Mt. Zion graveyard will be cleaned off on the 11th Aug.

Meeting will begin at Bells Mines the third Sunday in August.

Chester Truitt has returned from Missouri and the crops there are splendid.

Miss Hallie Anderson of Weston, has been visiting at D. Kirk's two weeks and also attending the meeting at Rosebud.

The writer has the pleasure of attending church every night; so good bye.

Children in Pain

Never cry as do children who are suffering from hunger. Such is the cause of all baby's who cry, and are treated for sickness, when they really are suffering from hunger. This is caused from their food not being assimilated but devoured by worms.

A few doses of White's Cream Vermifuge will cause them to cease crying and begin to thrive at once; give it a trial. At Woods & Orme's.

BELLVILLE BEND.

The series of meetings that have been on at this place for the past week closed Sunday night.

THE MAN WHO WINS

A business education is useful; therefore, it is a practical education. Every business concern wants competent office help; you must educate for business.

Banks, railroads, manufacturing establishments, wholesale and retail stores of all kinds, constantly apply to us for bookkeepers, salesmen and stenographers. The wages are good and promotion is certain.

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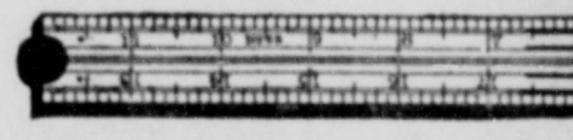
Don't Borrow Those Tools Again!

We will fit you out with a full set of good tools, four of them and a pencil, as follows:

Saturday Only--Saturday, Aug. 4, 1906



One 26-inch Hand Saw.



One Stanley 2-ft. Folding Pocket Rule



One Complete Pocket Kit of Ten Tools and Handle.



One Full-size Hammer, 1 lb Polished Head and Handle.

E. C. SIMMONS' CARPENTER PENCIL

\$1.50 All Five for the Price of a Saw alone \$1.50

We have a limited number, and they will go like hot cakes. If you use tools at all, don't miss this chance. Come in and see for yourself.

COCHRAN & PICKENS,
MARION, KENTUCKY.

Leuoth Lemon and Lee Morse, of Prince-iron Hill, attended church here Sunday.

Albert Jones and wife of Prince-iron Hill, attended church here Sunday.

T. R. McNeely has been very sick but is better at this writing.

Protracted meeting began here last Saturday.

Melrose Oliver is all smiles, a new farmer at his house.

Alvader Sigler's baby, which has been suffering with a bad case of flux is better.

Misses Ellen Dever, Maud Davis and John Horning from the Dalton country, attended meeting here Sunday.

Mr. Henry McDowell of Henderson, is visiting friends in this section.

Everett Givens and Miss Dixie Sisk attended church here Sunday.

Miss May Wood, who has been visiting her sister, in Hopkins county, returned home last week.

Milton Walker and sister of Iron Hill visited relatives here and attended the show at Princeton last week.

Why Fret and Worry

When your child has a severe cold? You need not fear pneumonia or other pulmonary diseases. Keep supplied with Ballard's Horehound Syrup, a positive cure for colds, coughs, whooping cough and bronchitis. Mrs. Hall of Sioux Falls, S. D., writes: "I have used your wonderful Ballard's Horehound Syrup on my children for five years. It's results have been wonderful." For sale by Woods & Orme's.

FARMERSVILLE.